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BIRTHS.

ARGUE—December 13, 1922, at 89 Lower Tasgard st., Dublin, the wife of William H. Argue, solicitor, Sligo, of a son.

BURNETT—December 5, 1922, at 34 O'Connell st., Ennis, the wife of C. W. Burnett, a daughter.

KEMP—December 11, 1922, at Calcutta, to Stanley W. and Agnes S. Kemp, a daughter.

MAHER—November 29, 1922, at 2 Parnell st., Thurles, to James and Annie Maher, a son.

O'REILLY—December 9, 1922, at 40 Upper Fitzwilliam st., the wife of J. T. O'Reilly, 33 Pembroke Park, Clyde rd., Dublin, a daughter.

O'SULLIVAN—December 13, 1922, the wife of Dr. Paul J. O'Sullivan, 33 Wellington place, Clyde rd., Dublin, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

McQUADE and DOUGLAS—November 18, 1922, at Virginia Church, by Rev. H. M. Lloyd, Samuel, fourth son of the late Thomas McQuade, of Virginia, Co. Cavan, to Grace, younger daughter of the late John Douglas and of Mrs. Douglas, The Cottage, Virginia, Co. Cavan.

MARRABLE and WRIGLEY—December 9, 1922, at St. Mark's, Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells, by the Rev. Canon Rountree, assisted by the Rev. J. F. A. Wicksteed, Arthur Marrable, Barrister-at-Law, of Cabinteely, Co. Dublin, to Violet, daughter of the late Henry Wrigley, J.P., of Chislehurst, Kent, and of Mrs. Wrigley, of Rydal Mount, Tunbridge Wells.

ROCHE and RUTTLEDGE—December 7, 1922, at Raipur, C.P., India, William Roche, F.W.D., only surviving son of the late John Roche, M.D., and Mrs. Roche, of Fermoy, Co. Cork, to Florence, fourth daughter of the late T. H. B. Ruttledge, D.L., of Bloomfield, Hollymount, Co. Mayo.

WADDELL and PRATT—December 9, 1922, at St. Andrew's Church, Ashley place, Westminster, London, by the Rev. E. St. G. Schomberg, Vicar, Robert Bulloch Waddell, only son of R. D. Waddell, 5 Sclinton Drive, Glasgow, to Irma Bruce, only daughter of the late J. Dallas Pratt, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 19 Fitzwilliam square, Dublin, and Mrs. Dallas Pratt.

WHITEFORD and CALDBECK—November 30, 1922, at Kilmanagh Church, by Rev. T. D. Stuart, fourth son of the late Carter Whiteford, Cappenellan, Durrow, Queen's Co., to Prudence Frances Caldbeck, only daughter of the late Harrison Caldbeck, Banse Glebe, Kilmanagh, Co. Kilkenny.

DEATHS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this Column will be found on Page 6.

CANAVAN—December 13, 1922, at Springwood, Ballymitty, Co. Wexford, Barbara, widow of the late Dr. Patrick Canavan, R.I.P. Office and High Mass at 11 o'clock to-morrow (Friday) at St. Peter's, Wexford. Funeral immediately afterwards.

CONNOR—December 11, 1922, at Innismore, Delgany, Annie Maziere Connor, third daughter of the late John Connor. Funeral to Delgany Church to-morrow (Friday) at 12.30 p.m. No flowers.

COOTE—December 12, 1922, at Ashley Cottage, Santry, Co. Dublin, Annie, beloved wife of John Coote, and youngest daughter of the late Robert Dublin Clarke. Funeral private.

CURTIS—December 13, 1922, at her residence, 8 Charlemont place, Dublin, Annie, only daughter of the late Thomas Curtis, "Safe in the arms of Jesus." Funeral private.

DENNISON—December 12, 1922, at his father's residence, Drumkeerin, Thomas R. Dennison. Deeply regretted.

FITZGERALD—December 10, 1922, Alice, sister of William FitzGerald, Gardener-Steward, Heath-field, Wexford. Funeral, Kilburin.

GREEN—December 7, 1922, at her residence, Hollymount, Seymour Grove, Manchester, after a brief illness, Sara Finlay Green, daughter of the late Andrew Green, of Ballyshannon.

LAWRIE—December 13, 1922, at "Willowbrook," Clontarf, Jean Elizabeth (Wee Betty), infant daughter of Reneé and Florence Lawrie, aged 6½ months. "Safe in the arms of Jesus."

MELLON—December 12, 1922, at Clarinda Park, N., Kingstown, suddenly, of heart failure, E. J. Mellon. Funeral (private), Saturday, December 16th, 1922.

SCRATTON—December 12, 1922, at Nobber, Co. Meath, Thomas C. Scratton, Manager, Hibernian Bank, Kinlesmount, youngest son of Thomas Scratton, late Secretary Catholic University, Dublin. Funeral to-day, Glasnevin, from Church of Immaculate Conception, Kingscourt, after the 10 o'clock Office and High Mass.

SMITH—December 7, 1922, at Leaney, Elizabeth Smith, widow of the late James Smith, Leaney, Tullow, Co. Carlow, aged 93 years. "With Christ, which is far better."

SWANZY—December 12, 1922, at her residence, Kensington, Kenilworth Park, Dublin, Elizabeth Gandy Swanzy, widow of the late James Swanzy, of Castleblaney, Co. Monaghan. "The Lord shall be thine everlasting light, and the days of thy mourning shall be ended." Funeral strictly private. No flowers and no mourning, by special request.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Miss Strahan and family, of Springwell House, Crumlin rd., Dublin, desire to return their most grateful thanks to the many friends who so kindly sent messages of sympathy in their recent bereavement.

IN MEMORIAM.

ALLEN—In fond memory of a loving wife and mother, who passed away 14th December, 1920. Ever remembered by her husband and children at "St. George," Almeida ter., Kilmainham, Dublin, and those who are away.

Peaceful be thy rest, dear mother;
It is sweet to breathe thy name,
In life we loved thee dearly,
In death we do the same.

HANAGAN—In ever-loving memory of Agnes Mary Hanagan, who died at her residence, Esker, Adelaide st., Kingstown, on 14th December, 1911. R.I.P.

ROBINSON—In memory of Rachel Georgina, died December 14th, 1920. "Abide with Me." Inserted by K.

SCULLY—In loving remembrance of Michael Scully, D.I., R.I.C., of Balbriggan, who died 14th December, 1917.

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Ausonia	Jan. 11	Ausonia	Feb. 10

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Caronia	Dec. 16	Andania	Jan. 11
Andania	Dec. 28	Andania	Jan. 25

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Caronia	Dec. 16	Andania	Jan. 11
Andania	Dec. 28	Andania	Jan. 25

SOUTHAMPTON AND CHERBOURG TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Antonia	Jan. 12	Antonia	Feb. 23
Saxonia	Feb. 2	Saxonia	Mar. 16

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REPRESENTATIVES WANTED.

AGENTS Wanted to Sell Profitable Goods of every kind; catalogues free.—May (160), George st., Birmingham.

REPRESENTATIVE Required by extensive firm, in the West of Ireland, to cover Counties Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, Sligo, and Limerick, for Building Materials, Ironmongery, Fertilizers, etc. Address, reference, stating salary required, "Z 2000, Representative," this office. 7

LEGAL.

ACCOUNTANT (member of an incorporated society of accountants) desires work in Solicitor's Office in city; expert in income tax and death duty work; long experience; decent salary expected. Address "Z 2050, Accountant," this office. 10 F

WANTED, an Assistant for costs, accounts, conveyancing and general work. Address, with copies testimonials and stating age and salary required, to "Z 2044, Assistant," this office. 11 D

MEDICAL.

DROMORE (CO. DOWN) DISTRICT NURSING SOCIETY.
NURSE WANTED.
THE COMMITTEE OF THE ABOVE SOCIETY require the SERVICES of a TRAINED NURSE, possessing the qualifications necessary for Medical, Surgical, and Maternity Nursing. One with experience in District Nursing preferred.
Salary £104 per annum, with uniform and free furnished house.
Applications, stating age, experience, etc., with testimonials (copies only), to be forwarded not later than 19th DECEMBER, to
MRS. DICKSON, Hon. Secretary,
Meeting street, Dromore, Co. Down.

A QUALIFIED Dental Surgeon has vacancy for 1a Pupil.—E 133, this office. 13 F

APPRENTICE Wanted by Pharmaceutical Chemist; indoor fee; R.C. Address "Z 2100, Apprentice," this office. 13 A

CHEMIST, serious place Dunphy; 18; as Apprentice, in or outdoor; fee if required; able attend counter; passed Prelim.; Belfast or Dublin preferred.—E 76, this office. 13 F

DENTIST (Registered), at present in practice, requires position in Dublin; very careful operator and good vulcanite worker; excellent appearance.—D 1712, this office. 9 D

EDUCATED young Girl, 18, desires Apprenticeship (indoor) in Pharmacy. Dublin or suburbs preferred; given if required; clerically recommended. Address "Z 2026, Girl," this office. 9 D

FULLY trained Hospital Nurse seeks post; disengaged after Christmas.—E 84, this office.

PHARMACEUTICAL Apprentice Wanted, R.C., by Chemist, Co. Leitrim; indoor fee. Reply, in handwriting, stating terms, to "Z 2072, Apprentice," this office. 12 F

PHC., disengaged January; reliable; R.C.; counter part time; Dublin or suburbs.—E 78, this office. 13 A

QUALIFIED Chemist Wanted, part time, city; lady eligible.—D 1879, this office. 13 A

REGISTERED Dentist requires position with qualified Dental Surgeon; city.—E 124, this office. 13 A

WANTED immediately, Nurse for Private Hospital; £30. Apply Landscape, Dundrum, Dublin. 13 A

WANTED, Part Time or Locum, by experienced City Chemist.—E 72, this office.

WANTED, Dublin Medical Hall Assistant; must know his work.—E 68, this office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

AUCTIONEER and Valuer, 35 years, desiring Change, would like to hear of Vacancy; thoroughly experienced in all branches, active and energetic.—D 1943, this office. 7

BARMAID, Bookkeeper—Respectable Lady, 24 years, R.C., with thorough knowledge of general canteens, open for engagement early in January; Dublin; first references. Address "Z 2102, Barmaid," this office. 12 F

DRESSMAKER, go daily, or indoor Sewingmaid.—E 43, this office.

D.C.M.
Stands for
DUBLIN COUGH MIXTURE.
The first Dose gives relief.
1/3, 2/-, 3/6.
Samples, post free, 7d.
Get it at
Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd.
12 Grafton Street, Dublin,
AND BRANCHES.

TODD, BURNS & CO., LTD.
EXTENSIVE HOUSE FURNISHING STORES.
UNIQUE VARIETY.
BEDROOM & DRAWINGROOM SUITES
AT MODERATE PRICES.
MARY STREET, DUBLIN.

PACKING HAMPERS AND HAND BASKETS
For BUTCHERS and GROCERS now in Stock at RICHMOND NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,
41 UPPER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND, Monday, in Grafton street, Rough Haired Terrier, black and white. Apply 25 Northumberland avenue, Kingstown.

LOST, 5th December, Gold Curb Bangle with Diamonds inset; liberal reward.—31 Pembroke road.

STRAYED, in Grafton st. on Friday afternoon, small Black Cocker Bitch. Reward if returned to 2 Elgin road. 9 D

SITUATIONS VACANT.

APPRENTICE Wanted for Boots and Gents' Clothing Department (outdoor), Co. Kildare. Address, stating age, religion, with local references, "Z 1975, Apprentice," this office. 8 B

DEMOBILISED Soldiers and Beginners—Your living guaranteed. Start your own Drapery Business; little capital required. Write for catalogue and advice.—H. Lemaire, Dept. C, 143 Hemdon place, London, E.C. 7

DRESSERS and Manchester Departments—Charge Hand Wanted; must be capable of taking charge in Manager's absence. Apply, giving copies of testimonials, to Keelans, Limited, Drapers, Mullingar.

DIOCESES of Ireland shown on two large Maps, together with historical sketch of their origin and growth. Buy Christmas Number "Weekly Irish Times," now on Sale, price 4d.

GENTLEMANLY young Man required for Motor Showroom; good prospects; state salary and particulars required in first letter. 13 F

INSURANCE Company requires services of Typist, having knowledge of insurance generally. Apply, in confidence, full qualifications and salary required, E 125, this office. 7

JUNIOR Assistants Wanted for Boots, also Drapery; Protestants; Dublin references, stating salary (indoor). "Z 2075, Junior," this office. 12 F

MILLINER—Henry Lyons and Co., Limited, Sligo, require Practical Milliner accustomed to good class trade; state experience and salary, send copy references. 11 E

MONOTYPE Caster, or Assistant Caster Wanted immediately.—P 110, this office. 13 F

MOTHER'S Help required immediately. Apply 97 Marlborough road, Donnybrook, to-day.

POST Office Assistant Female Wanted; some experience telephone, assist counter and shop; send reference, salary expected indoor. Address Post Office, Downra. 12 F

REQUIRED by Insurance Company, for England, Gentleman with some knowledge Electr

You CAN afford a car

THE extraordinary reduction in Morris Car prices renders it possible for many to motor *who had previously found it impossible.* Price-lists on demand.

Morris Car Sales & Service Depot

G. A. BRITTAIN, LTD., HATCH STREET, DUBLIN

MOTOR MATTERS, BICYCLES, ETC.

MOTOR CARS.

CALCOTT 2-3 SEATERS, 10.5 h.p., dynamo lighting and starting, all-weather body and dickey £395

WALLEN, TRINITY STREET GARAGE, DUBLIN. T

A T Woods', Westland Row, big reductions; B.E.A. Cars from £230. T

CHOOSE A CHEVROLET at £235, ex Holyhead, and you will choose the best value for money in the motor world. Ask anyone who owns a "Chev." what he thinks about it. Distributors for South of Ireland, LINCOLN MOTOR COMPANY, LINCOLN PLACE, DUBLIN. T

SINGER 1923 MODELS ON VIEW.
DE LUXE All Weather, 2 or 4 Seaters .. 280 Gns.
STANDARD, Open 2 or 4 Seaters ..... 250 Gns.
35 Miles to Gallon.

GRAY 5 Seater Touring, E.L. and S. ... £220

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
CUMMING AND DILLON'S AUTO SERVICE,
4 LOWER ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN. 27 T.

"The Man in the Street" appreciates the ROVER for its distinction of line and elegance of finish—"the man in the car" for its comfort in service and absolute dependability

ALL WEATHER 12 H.P. MODEL £550.
THE ROVER COMPANY, LTD.,
16 LORD EDWARD ST., DUBLIN. X

OVERLAND CARS.

STANDARD 5-SEATER	£268 0 0
MODEL DE LUXE 5-SEATER	£365 0 0
MODEL DE LUXE 2/3-SEATER	£350 0 0
STANDARD VAN	£240 0 0

R. CALLOW AND SONS,
44, WESTLAND ROW, DUBLIN. IX

1923 SUNBEAM CARS.
14 hp., 16 hp., and 24 hp. Models.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. Sole Agents.
DISTANCE NO OBJECT.
EXCHANGES. Full value allowed for your car.
BAMBEES LTD., 33 Liverpool Road, BIRKDALE.
'Phone 44 Birkdale (5 lines).

1923 TALBOT-DARRACQ CARS.
6 hp., 10 hp., 12 hp., 15 hp., 20 hp. & 26 hp. Models.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. Sole Agents.
DISTANCE NO OBJECT.
EXCHANGES. Full value allowed for your car.
BAMBEES LTD., 33 Liverpool Road, BIRKDALE.
'Phone 44 Birkdale (5 lines).

1923 WOLSELEY CARS.
7 hp., 10 hp., 16 hp., 20 hp., and 24 hp. Models.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. Sole Agents.
DISTANCE NO OBJECT.
EXCHANGES. Full value allowed for your car.
BAMBEES LTD., 33 Liverpool Road, BIRKDALE.
'Phone 44 Birkdale (5 lines).

AJAX TYRES
Best for Irish Roads.
Whale Depot, 7 Eden quay, Dublin.

AUCTION of Motors every Friday, 2.15 p.m., at the Nassau Motor Co. Showrooms, 25 Nassau st. Cars always on view.

CALTHORPE 2 Seater, 1917 model; excellent order.—E 24, this office. 12 F

FOR Sale, Two Seater, electric light; cheap; full particulars.—E 1, this office. 12 F

FOR Sale, 1920 11.9 Standard Two Seater, in perfect order; any trial; owner going abroad. Offers to Henry, Richardstown, Dundrum. 12 F

FOR sale, 1919 model Dodge Car, in good order.—New Ross Motor and Engineering Co. 12 F

FORD Landaulette, 1915, English body, upholstered in Bedford cord; price £175.—E 107, this office.

MOTOR Car, 2-3 seater, 11.9 h.p., splendid running order, and new condition, bargain.—E 83, this office. 13 E

OVERLAND CARS, From £268.
OVERLAND REPAIRS.
OVERLAND SPARE PARTS.
Head Agents and Distributors:
W. B. CRAWFORD, 29 and 30 Dawson st., Dublin. T

FORD Cars for Sale—One 1916 model, newly upholstered and repainted; one 1920 model, with starter, newly upholstered, new hood and repainted; one 1922 model, practically new.—New Ross Motor and Engineering Co. 12 F

WOLSELEY, 7, 10, 14, 15, and 20 h.p. Models, from £255 upwards, at Grafton Motor Co., 43 Grafton street, Dublin. T

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS.

DISENGAGED

CHAUFFEUSE desires position; willing to make herself generally useful; indoor or out.—D 1983, this office. 12 F

MOTOR CARS CONTINUED.

SECONDHAND Cars for Sale—12-16 Darracq Touring, 16-20 Wolseley Taxi, 25-30 Talbot Touring (1918), 16 Humber; can be seen any time.—Harcourt Motor Co., Clonmel street, Dublin. 'Phone, 2640. 11 E

WANTED.

WANTED, Two Seater, good order and make; full particulars and price.—E 2, this office. 12 F

MOTOR CYCLES.

"A.1."—Come and see the largest stock and the best value in Ireland—Sunbeam, Levis, New Imperial, P. and M., Harley Davidson, Diamond, Les Francis, Sparkbrook, etc. Numerous Secondhand Machines at give away prices.—Wayte Bros., Lemon street. T

A.J.S.—1923 PRICES.
7 H.P. COMBINATION, with Lucas Dynamo Lighting and Sidecovers, £152 10/-.
2½ H.P. MODELS, S, R, L & 2, £77.
2½ H.P. O.H.V. T.T. MODEL R 5, £87.
WALLEN, TRINITY STREET GARAGE. T

ASTOUNDING Value—B.S.A., 2½ £57 15/-; 3½ Sports £70, 4½ £72, 6 Twin £85.—Woods, Westland Row.

ADVANCES on Motor Bikes, Cars, Jewels.—Gorman, 14 Pawnbroker, Whitevern st. (opposite Four Courts); new garage. T

ARIEL, 3½, 1920, £50; A.J.S., 2½, 3 speed, clutch, and kick starter, £50; O.K. Junior, 2½, 2 speed, £30; Sunbeam, 1920, 3½, 3 speed, clutch and kick starter, £70; Zenith-Bradshaw, 3½, oil cooled, 1922, £70; Douglas, 1913, little used, £40; Velocette, 11 E, 2 speed, 1920, £25; Royal Enfield, £25; James, 2½, 2 speed, 1921, £25; Harley Davidson, 1919, 7/9, £65; Triumph, clutch model, £25; Levis, superior order, £20; Singer Lightweight £15; trials and particulars.—Fitzgerald, 128 Stephen's Green. 11 E

ROYAL Ruby Motor Cycle Combination, 1922 model, only covered 400 miles, cost £95, will accept £60, no offers; owner purchased car; seen any time, Dublin. D 1887, this office. 11 E

SALE, Sparkbrook Machine, 2½, 1921, Villiers engine, perfect condition, fully fitted, cost £75, accept £25. Address "Z 2090, Motor," this office. 13 E

LORRIES, VANS: MOTOR AND STEAM HAULAGE.

ARCHER—4 and 6 Ton Petrol and Steam Lorries and Trailers for Hire, day or tonnage; lowest rates. Thomas Archer, City of Dublin Sawmills and Engineering Works, New Wapping street, Dublin. 'Phone, 1902.

FORD one ton Commercial Van for Sale. Particulars from Thos. McKenzie and Sons, Ltd., Great Brunswick street. T

HAULAGE—Heavy and light Motors for Hire, any weight, any distance.—Lyons' Motories, Kilmainham. 13 A

LIGHT Covered Delivery Van and Driver for Hire; reasonable.—E 119, this office. 13

SECONDHAND Studebaker Van, closed body, also spare body (enclosed), for Sale. Seen at stables, 39 Mespil road.

ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC.

BOSCH Magnetos, new, 4 cylinder and 6 cylinder, £7 each. Apply A. Doyle, Wicklow Hotel, Dublin.

ENGINE, 4 cylinder, 10/12 h.p., magneto, carburetter, etc., as soon running; £13.—Anderson, 11 South Kinahan street, Dublin.

FORD Accumulator for Sale.—D 1794, this office. 9 D

FORD one man Hoods, ready for fixing.—The City Wheel Works, Ltd., Great Brunswick street, Dublin. T

FOR Sale, four New Macintosh Titan Tyres, grooved, 875 x 105, £20, cost £30, bargain.—E 210, this office. 13A

BODIES.

FORD Landaulette Body, good order, £40; Ford Landaulette Chassis, £50.—Fitzgerald, 128 Stephen's Green. 11 X

BICYCLES.

"A1" Cycles at Reduced Prices—Sunbeam, B.S.A., Sparkbrooks, Carbery, Swift, Durable, etc. Repairs and general overhauls under personal supervision of the proprietors.—Wayte Bros., Ltd., Lemon street. Phone 2010. T

GENT'S 24", also 28" Cycles, in perfect running order, £3 10/- each, or fair offer.—78 Ranelagh road.

RALEIGH, 1923, from £8; everlasting guarantee; extraordinary value.—Price Brothers, Chatham st. 12 13

WANTED.

WANTED, Bicycle for Girl 10 years old; state make and price.—Brennan, Newsagent, Dundrum. 12 F

WANTED, Gentleman's Bicycle, Secondhand; state make, speed, price, particulars.—D 1997, this office. 12 F

WANTED, Girl's Bicycle, good condition.—E 85, this office. 13 A

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS, CONTINUED.

DISENGAGED.

CHAUFFEUR Mechanic, married, R.C., understands all cars, oil engines, and electric light; highest references. Address "Z 2077, Chauffeur," this office. 12 F

The Motor Auction Co.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), at 2.15 p.m.

TO CLEAR AT BARGAIN PRICES

Maxwell, Overland, Peugeot, Argyll, Swift, Belsize, Calcott, Studebaker Four-Seaters, Ford Coupé, Hillman, D.F.P. Two-Seaters, Rover 8 De Luxe (only done 50 miles), and Benz Limousine.

Motor Horns, Pumps, Oils, etc., etc, Sunbeam, Willys, and Ford Trucks.

Sale Rooms: 35 WESTLAND ROW

MALES CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

FARMER'S Son desires position as Steward; ample experience of all farm work, buying and selling; good reference.—E 87, this office. 13 E

GARDENER (Working) seeks situation; experienced all branches, understands cattle; married; well recommended; please state terms. Address "Z 2033, Gardener," this office. 10 D

GARDENING of every kind undertaken, daily or otherwise, by an experienced Head Gardener.—E 114, this office. 12 F

GARDENER, good allround man, vines, peaches, tomatoes, melons, all fruits, flowers, vegetables; market or private garden; married, no incumbrances; apartments, partly furnished. Address Gardener, Coolfin Cottage, Clonegal, Co. Wicklow. 12 F

LAND Steward, Working, widower, no incumbrance, energetic and handy, good stock manager; 'free; instant; highly recommended. Address "Z 2092, Steward," this office.

YOUNG Man, single, R.C., wishes situation as Plain Gardener; can keep pony and trap; can be highly recommended. Address "Z 2101, Man," this office.

DOMESTICS WANTED.

GIRL Wanted, to do light housework; indoor.—24 South Anne street. 13 E

RESPECTABLE Girl Wanted at once for small family. Call before 11 o'clock to-day at Mrs. Beckett's, 7 Roslworth road, Rathmines, Dublin.

WANTED immediately, experienced young Cook and Housemaid, Co. Dublin.—Blackwood's, Lr. Mount st.

VACANCIES FOR SERVANTS.
There are many vacancies in the REGISTRY of the "IRISH TIMES" for all classes of Trained and Untrained Servants. Good wages offered. No fee charged. MATRON can recommend comfortable Homes where Servants can stay while waiting for situations. T

COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS WANTED.

COOK General and House Parlourmaid Wanted early in January; family 2; good home; £35-£40 wages.—3 Wildwood road, Golders Green, London, N.W. 11 8 10

COOK General Wanted for England; family three; all duties; good home for steady girl; 25 to 35; state wages, references.—E 111, this office. 13 A

THOROUGHLY experienced Cook required for Rossmore Castle; must have highest references. Apply to Housekeeper, Rossmore, Monaghan. 8 14

WANTED, a competent Cook General, over 30, for city; nobody need apply except good cook, trustworthy and obliging; three in family. Address, stating lowest salary, with references, "Z 1996, Cook General," this office. 8 D

WANTED, Good Cook General; fowl, small dairy.—St. Ann's, Donnybrook, after 5.

WANTED, good Plain Cook and House Parlourmaid; two references essential.—Mrs. Osslow-Carey, Maison Blanche, Guernsey.

WANTED early in January, Cook General; R.C.; quiet country place; one other maid kept; £22.—Mooney, Dean, Athlone. 10 D

WANTED, middle January, superior Cook General and House Parlourmaid, some knowledge cooking, where only two kept; 4 in family; country; friends bestered. Address "Z 2095, Cook General," this office. 13 E

YOUNG Cook General Wanted at once; willing and obliging. Apply "Rothesay," 7 Sydenham road, Ballsbridge, after 6. 12 D

YOUNG Cook General Wanted; must be a good cook; two in family; parlourmaid kept; good references essential. Apply after 6 o'clock, Mrs. Morrison Gibb, 23 Lansdowne road. 12 E

YOUNG Cook General, R.C., Wanted January 2nd, Northumberland road; family six (grown); must be highly recommended; no charwoman; one bedroom, electric light; wages £36, insurance paid; send copies discharges.—E 74, this office.

GENERALS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED and Superior General Wanted for very small convenient cottage in England; must be an early riser, good plain cook and laundress, understand care of dairy and fowl; help given; only two in family; wages £35. Send copies of discharges to Mrs. FitzPatrick, Heywell, Edington, Bridgwater, Somerset. 12 F

GENERAL Wanted at once, temporary or permanent; good cook. Apply Nicholson, Woodville, Glasnevin.

GENERAL, servant Wanted, for family of two. Apply 3 Carlisle terrace, Terenure road. 13 E

SMART young General Wanted for daily work; good wages. Apply 18 Harcourt st. between 5 and 7.

WANTED, for Westmeath, good General, R.C.; must be good plain cook and laundress, and understand dairy and care of fowl; two in family. Send copies of references and state wages to Mrs. Moran, c/o Mrs. Farrier, 7 Crofton terrace, Dun Laoghaire. 12 D

WANTED, experienced General, R.C.; good cook and general; two in family; country town; £30 per annum; no washing. Apply Box E 2762, Keogh's Irish Advertising Headquarters, Dublin. 12 D

WANTED immediately, young General; small house, two in family.—Hoblohe, Stradbrook avenue, Blackrock. 13 E

DOMESTICS CONTINUED.

WANTED, Protestant General; good plain cook; two in family; for Donnybrook.—E 46, this office.

WANTED, two girls as General and Housemaid; near town; state wages and reference.—Mrs. Hope, Highcliffe, Kensal Moor lane, Manchester. 13 E

WANTED, young General, temporarily, for Terenure. Call after 6, 7 Kenilworth road.

YOUNG General Wanted, temporarily (outdoor); well recommended. Call Thursday, Friday, after 6, 2 Iona Crescent, Glasnevin.

DISENGAGED.

MECHANIC, married, R.C., understands cars, oil engines, and electric light; highest references. Address "Z 2077, Chauffeur," this office. 12 F

DOMESTICS CONTINUED.

WANTED, Protestant General; good plain cook; two in family; for Donnybrook.—E 46, this office.

WANTED, two girls as General and Housemaid; near town; state wages and reference.—Mrs. Hope, Highcliffe, Kensal Moor lane, Manchester. 13 E

WANTED, young General, temporarily, for Terenure. Call after 6, 7 Kenilworth road.

YOUNG General Wanted, temporarily (outdoor); well recommended. Call Thursday, Friday, after 6, 2 Iona Crescent, Glasnevin.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS WANTED.

A WELL recommended young House Parlourmaid, R.C., Wanted immediately after Christmas; family (six grown); own bedroom, electric light; wages £30, good engine discharges.—E 73, this office.

REQUIRED immediately, experienced House Parlourmaid, age 28-30; understand lamps; country; references, wages.—Mrs. Tynte, Tynte Park, Dunlavin. 12 F

WANTED at once, House Parlourmaid. Apply, letter only, Mrs. Wright, Ulverton, Dalkey. 11 D

WANTED, House Parlourmaid; young country girl preferred; wages £24.—13 Longford terrace, Monkstown. 12 D

WANTED immediately, experienced House Parlourmaid, R.C.; housemaid kept; copies, say, to Mrs. Coleman, Ballybarrack, Dundalk. 12 D

WANTED, young House Sewingmaid; one to train might suit; Ballsbridge vicinity.—E 36, this office. 12 F

WANTED, Under Housemaid, Protestant, for country house, next week.—E 98, this office. 12 F

WANTED, Fourth Housemaid, for January; good wages to experienced girl; send copies of references. Address "Z 2088, Maid," this office. 13 C

NURSES WANTED.

AGENT for NURSES, MAIDS, and ATTENDANTS. Miss Bellingham Todd, 5 Grafton st., Dublin. Interviews daily. Tel.—No. 5258. T

CHILDREN'S Maid or Mother's Help Wanted; laundress, needlewoman.—Shaw, Aghade Rectory, Tullow.

SUPERIOR Nurse Housemaid required; one boy over five; good accent and manners essential. Apply, with copies of references, Miss Colgan, Tullow st., Carlow. 10 D

WANTED, experienced Protestant Nurse for England, end January; two children, one 2 years the other 6 months; must understand bottle feeding; wages £40, rising; good references essential.—Mr. B., Rossmore, Silchester road, Glenageary. 13 A

WANTED, Protestant Nurse to take charge of infant; personal interview.—Y.W.C.A. Employment Agency, 64 Lower Baggot st., Dublin.

KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, ETC., WANTED.

EXPERIENCED Kitchenmaid Wanted, young. Call Private Nursing Home, 7 Monot st. Crescent, today (Thursday).

KITCHENMAID; cleanliness, good papers essential; wages £24; good holidays.—Palmer, Hillcourt, Kingstown. 12 F

WANTED, Kitchenmaid, R.C.; some experience; suburbs; state wages, and send copies. Address "Z 2037, Kitchenmaid," this office. 11 E

DOMESTICS DISENGAGED.

AT Mulleter's Office, 11 8th. Anne st.—H. P.-maids, C. Generals, Housekeepers, Butlers, Nurses.
SERVANTS' REGISTRY.
31 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
HOURS: { 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Servants / 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Ladies. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. T

COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS DISENGAGED.

COOK and House Parlourmaid (sisters), R.C.; excellent reference.—E 109, this office.

COOKS (First Class), permanent, temporary; also Cook H'keeper, disengaged.—Blackwood's, Lr. Mount st.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS DISENGAGED.

P'MAID (First Class), also H'maid; exceptional refs.; take Job.—Blackwood's, Lower Mount st.

NURSES DISENGAGED.

NURSE Housemaid, R.C., 25, 5 years present situation, country, near Dublin, or London, after Christmas; highly recommended. Address "Z 2099, Maid," this office.

YOUNG Girl wishes to be trained as Nurse; Blackrock preferred.—Nurse Liddell, Stillorgan Park. 10 E

SPECIFIC ARTICLES WANTED.

ANTIQUE Silver Cups, Candlesticks, Salvers, Sugar Bowls, etc.; also Diamond Ornaments, Precious Stones, and Old Gold; highest prices given.—West and Son, Grafton House, Grafton street. T

A STRONG Self-Wheeling Indoor Chair required for big, heavy, poor woman crippled by rheumatism; moderate price; state where to be seen in Dublin.—E. T. Brockville, Raheny, Co. Dublin. 12 D

DIAMONDS, Old Gold, Antique Silver, Miniatures, etc., Purchased for cash.—Edmond Johnson, Ltd., 94 Grafton street. T

FEATHER BEDS WANTED.
Highest Prices given. Will send to examine in city.
IRISH FEATHER CO., Ltd., TARA ST., Dublin.
'Phone 661. IRISH FIRM. T

HALSBURY'S Laws of England, thick paper edition, Wanted; state price and where seen.—E 82, this office.

SAFE Wanted, Fireproof, about 36 inch; state make and price. Address "Z 2043, Safe," this office. 11 F

TYPEWRITER, visible writing, Wanted; first class order essential; send specimen writing.—F. O'Reilly Athboy. 13 E

TYPEWRITERS, brand new, Underwood pattern, cheap; also Desk.—2 Upper Ormond quay. 11 A

WANTED, to Buy, Books, Magazines, Furniture, etc.—Woods, 77 Aungier street. 11 A

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12.

At Lee's Special Sale

LAST 3 DAYS

Ladies' Coats, Children's Coats, Ladies' Skirts.

We have decided to offer OUR ENTIRE STOCK of Ladies' and Children's Coats and Ladies' Skirts, comprising several hundreds of garments at prices which involve SWEEPING REDUCTIONS throughout.

Our present offer consists entirely of this season's productions, all the latest styles and shapes, and we believe that the prices constitute **the finest value at Present obtainable.**

SEE THE ATTRACTIVE WINDOW DISPLAYS AT ALL OUR HOUSES.

Ladies' All-Wool Serge Pleated Skirts, in Navy, and Black. Sale Price ... **7/11**

Ladies' Fancy Tweed Pleated Skirts, beautifully tailored, in a variety of Shades in Light and Dark Checks; exceptionally smart and well cut. Sale Prices, **7/11 & 11/9**

Children's Coats, in Mole and Brown Tweeds, sizes 24" to 42". Sale Price (lowest size **11/6**
Price Rises 1/- per size.

Ladies' Coats, in Best Quality Velour Cloth, with Large Beaver Collar, in Navy, Mole, Nigger; excellent style and finish. Sale Price, **£4 : 15 : 0**

Ladies' Tweed Coats, Belted, in Shades of Saxe, Grey, Nigger; a smart and serviceable garment. Sale Price **16/11**

Ladies' Velour Cloth Coats with Beaver Collar in Navy, Mole, Nigger. Sale Price **49/6**

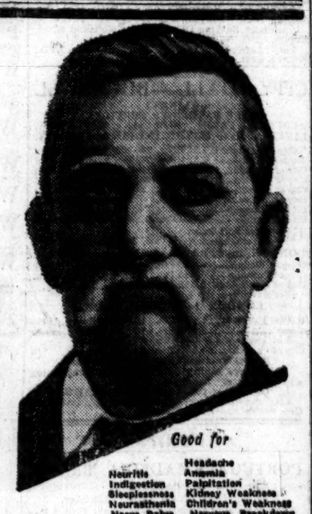
VERY SPECIAL:—Ladies' Coat in Good Fleece Cloth, with Mole Fur Collar, in Nigger, Navy, Grey. Sale Price **27/-**

Postage: Coats, 1/-; Skirts, 9d. extra.

EDWARD LEE AND CO., LTD.,

DUBLIN (48 Mary St.), RATHMINES, DUN LAOGHAIRE (Kingstown), BRAY.
WHOLESALE AND HEAD OFFICES—6 and 7 Upper Abbey St., Dublin.
Country Branch—TYRRELLSPASS, CO. WESTMEATH.

He Never Slept!



Owing to terrible illness of the stomach and nerves Mr. John Venman never slept for weeks at a stretch, but he took Dr. Cassell's Tablets and was restored to perfect health and strength.

Good for

Nourits Indigestion Sleeplessness Neurasthenia Nerve Pains

Headache Anæmia Palpitation Kidney Weakness Children's Weakness Nervous Breakdown

Mr. JOHN VENMAN'S OWN STATEMENT.

Mr. John Venman, 10, Sopwell-lane, St. Albans, says:—"I suffered for years with stomach pain so severe that it was thought there was a growth. A suggested operation was not performed as it was feared I might succumb to it, so the trouble continued apparently incurable. Then it was I lost power from the waist down. My legs turned nearly black and there was no feeling in them. I was still in pain internally and I couldn't sleep, couldn't even doze. It was believed I could never recover, but I took Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and with the first box I could sleep. Then warmth came in my legs—soon there was feeling, and at last power. I got out with help of two sticks, the first time for four years, and now I am back at work as well as ever."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

Home Prices 1/3 & 3/-
Sold by Chemists in all parts of the world. Ask for Dr. Cassell's Tablets and refuse substitutes.

Can you call your house a lighthouse?

The best way to make your house a LIGHT house is to use only Welsbach Gas Mantles and Burners, for they are unequalled as givers of bright, cheerful, softly penetrating light. A Welsbach house is always a LIGHT house—and is remarkably inexpensive because the Welsbach Mantle and Burner form the perfect combination for efficient and economical lighting.

WELSBACH
BRITISH MADE
GAS MANTLES & BURNERS

Welsbach Burners and Mantles are obtainable at all Ironmongers, Stores, Plumbers, etc.

But be sure you get Welsbach.

Wallace Dudley and Company

XMAS PRESENTS—Manicure Sets, Small, in Leather or Nickel Cases, 5/-; Larger Sizes, 10/6. Also Nickel-plated Hatpin Stands, beautifully finished, 18/6, post free.

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Open Daily 9 to 6 o'c.
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SUFFOLK STREET, DUBLIN.

THE BEST WEEK-END PAPER FOR DUBLIN
People is the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES."
Last Edition on Sale every Saturday Morning.
Price Twopence.

WOMAN AND HER HOME.

TRAINS.

FASHION THAT SHOULD NOT BE REVIVED.

TRAINS in the ballroom and for the home have been in fashion for some time now, and they are graceful enough, and have much to recommend them; but it is impossible to contemplate with equanimity the fact that trains for street wear are gradually creeping into fashion.

Last week I saw a smartly-dressed woman in Regent street holding up her skirt; it was necessary for her to do so. If left to hang it would have trailed two or three inches on the ground. I made a mental resolution then and there that never, never would I wear really long street dresses.

We all know why it is wise and reasonable to wear ankle-length skirts, but how few of us have thought of the comfort of a short skirt?

What ever should we do with all the things we have to carry these days if one hand was permanently engaged holding up a skirt?

What about when it rains? What about when you are shopping? When you want your purse to pay your taxi, it will mean dropping your skirt! It would be disastrous if you had a bad cold. Why, your skirt would be trailing blissfully along picking up all that came its way while you sought the elusive hanky!

The business girl would have to be a back number. How could she trail about an office, run up and down stairs two at a time, hop in and out of trains and tramcars with an attaché case, a book, and a long skirt?

There is an art in holding up a skirt; it is no easy thing to do gracefully. Try it with one of the old-fashioned frocks and see how you get on. I think, too, that in the days when the long skirts were worn, women folk had more leisure; they did not have so many things to do, and did them more slowly.

I am quite sure that special lessons in deportment will be required before the young women of the present day could accustom themselves to long skirts.

We must, for once, all hold together and absolutely defy Dame Fashion should she be foolish enough to insist on our skirts being much longer.

A. K. S.

CHILD'S TOYS.

AVOID THE GROTESQUE AND MONSTROUS.

A CHILD spends so many of his hours with his toys that it is imperative that they should be carefully chosen. His little world is mainly peopled with the Humpty-dumpties, and Teddy bears, the dolls, and the animals that are given to him.

Your natural child does not love the grotesque and the monstrous. A new goo-eyed blue haired doll will never rival the charms of old rag Polly, whose smiling face is sweetly pink and whose painted curls look natural.

The natural love of beauty that is the heritage of every child should be fostered and his creative instincts encouraged by his play things.

Leaving aside the so-called "smart" toys, the present day playthings are as ingenious as they are perfect in detail. Small boys can engineer wonderful railway systems that extend half over the nursery floor and can stage thrilling accidents, complete with flashing signals and creaking brakes and hooting whistles.

The desire for "something to make" is admirably satisfied by sets of coloured plastic material with which houses and gardens, men and animals can be constructed again and again.

The spirit of truth should prevail in your child's playthings. If a doll is bought see that the clothes come on and off, for not only does this dressing and undressing keep a little maid busily occupied for many an hour, but prevents her faithful belief that the doll is "a real live lady" being hopelessly shattered when she would discover that its petticoats are cruelly *nailed* on!

Only spoilt and over-indulged children are attracted by toys that have no recommendation save their novelty and thrilling ugliness.

For the children toys are made and by them they are judged. Their beauty loving souls must not be warped by things that are ugly and vulgar and untruthful. The little ones dislike them, and in respect of their sound judgment all such grotesques should be banished from Nurseryland.

ELIZABETH KENT.

REMARKABLE VALUE IN Ready-to-Wear Clothing

is being offered by McBirney & Co. in anticipation of Christmas. High-class in character and made from specially selected cloths, the garments are perfect fitting. Cut, tailored, and finished as if made to order.

Single and Double Breasted Overcoats, "shaped or loose fittings," in Irish Frieze, Fleeces, and Tweeds; also Naps, Velours, and Cheviots. 24/-, 75/-, 63/-, **52/6**

Double and Single Breasted Sefton Overcoats in Blue and Grey Naps, Velours, Fleeces, Twills, Herringbones, etc.; well cut and tailored; buttoned 2 or 3. 126/-, 105/-, 84/-, **63/-**

GENTS' DRESSING GOWNS, In Felts and Fleeces, 55/-, 42/-, to **35/-**
Camel Hair, 63/-, 55/-, to **45/-**
Brocaded Oldoman Silk, 95/- to **63/-**
Fleece and Knitted Waistcoats—Useful Christmas Presents—in Brown, Drab, Grey, "light and dark shade" Heather, etc. 23/-, 18/6, **15/6**

Youths' Long Trouser Suit, perfectly cut, from selected Tweeds and Serges. Smart roll collars. Buttoned 2 or 3. 95/-, 75/-, 63/-, **55/-**

Boys' and Youths' Overcoats in serviceable Tweeds, Nap, Fleeces, Irish Friezes, Covert Chatings; double and single breasted. Smartly cut and thoroughly reliable. 55/-, 47/6, 37/6, 30/-, **22/6**

Cotswold Suit in reliable hard-wearing Tweeds and Serges of various designs, smartly cut and finished. This style is recommended for School wear. 63/-, 55/-, 45/-, **35/-**

McBIRNEY & Co. Ltd. Aston's Quay, DUBLIN

YESTERDAY'S CASES IN THE COURTS.

INJURED BY A LORRY.

YOUNG WOMAN AWARDED £2,700.

Before Mr. Justice Dodd and a City Special Jury the hearing was resumed of the case of McKenna v. Stephens and others, in which Miss Mary A. E. McKenna, of Lower Mount street, Dublin, formerly assistant manageress of the Scotch Wool Company, Suffolk street, sought to recover damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained through the negligence of the defendants, H. Stephens, Royal Army Service Corps, and Messrs. Alex. Hull and Co., building contractors, of Ringsend road, Dublin. The plaintiff was knocked down by a motor lorry driven by Stephens while she was passing a hoarding in Suffolk street erected by Messrs. Hull and Co. outside a house to which they were carrying out repairs.

The defendant, Stephens, denied the alleged negligence, and the defendants, Messrs. Hull and Co., also denying negligence pleaded that the hoarding had been erected under licence from the Corporation of Dublin, and with their permission.

Mr. Connor, K.C.; Mr. Lynch, K.C.; Mr. S. Moore, K.C.; and Mr. H. Hughes (instructed by Messrs. Justin McCarthy and Co.) appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. G. L. Brown, K.C.; Mr. Carrigan, K.C.; and Mr. Sainsbury (instructed by Messrs. Gerald Byrne and Co.) for Stephens; and Serjeant Hanna, Mr. T. Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. Tobias (instructed by Mr. N. Potterton) for Messrs. Alex. Hull and Company.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for £2,700.

Judgment was entered for her for that amount with costs.

AN OLD LAW SUIT.

LADY BARRISTER'S FIRST BRIEF.

Yesterday in the Rolls Court, before the Master of the Rolls, in the matter of Lefroy v. Flood,

Miss Deverell (instructed by Mr. G. M. Meares) applied in this old Chancery suit for the payment of certain funds in Court. By her will, dated 1845, the late Mrs. Frances Jessop, a well-known Dublin resident, bequeathed a legacy of £10 to Miss Volatte, who died without having claimed it, and the fund has remained in the court. It appeared that a relative of the testatrix happened to have read in a newspaper a paragraph relating to this unclaimed legacy, and acting in the belief that she was entitled to the sum, applied to the solicitors, and in the result it was found that she was entitled to it as the legal personal representative of the deceased, the amount, with interest, now being about £30 to applicant, who was also named Miss Volatte.

The Master of the Rolls made the necessary orders.

FROM THE LEGAL DIARY.

LAW NOTICES—Thursday, Dec. 14, 1922.

H.M. COURT OF APPEAL.—At 11.30 o'clock. For Hearing—Martin v. Martin, M.R.; same v. same, do.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.—Chancery Division. Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. At Upper Yard, Dublin Castle. In Lunacy. Before the Registrar, at 11.30 o'clock—Summers, Ellis; settle report, Longford, Kelly, and Armstrong. Before the Examiner, at 2 o'clock—Veh. se. J. B. O'Toole. Lord Chief Justice's Chambers.—Before the Chief Clerk, 11.30 o'clock—Mulcahy, minors; Nicholson, a minor; Irvine, a minor; Higgins, petr.; Brabazon, respt.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—Chancery Division. Lord Chief Justice's Chambers, 11 o'clock—P. J. A. Dunning, dcsd., Gaffney v. Hughes; Casey v. M'Gowan; W. Porter, dcsd., Grey v. Porter; Lynch v. Dixon. M. Ball, dcsd., Cooper v. Cooper. Before the Assistant Chief Clerk, at 11.30 o'clock—J. Madden, dcsd., Madden v. Madden; O'Call v. Queen's Electric Public. Friday Adjourned.

MR. JUSTICE POWELL'S COURT.—Adjourned Summons—Bellew, dcsd., O'Reilly v. Bellew, as hearing. Action—M'Owen v. Quinlan. Friday Adjourned Summons—Cunningham, dcsd., Rust v. Cunningham. Before the Chief Clerk—Irwin v. Casey; Munster and Leinster Bank v. Nolan; Bayly v. Mathews; Findlater v. Minshall; Campbell v. Campbell; Mauger v. Mauger.

CONSOLIDATED TAXING OFFICE.—At 24 Upper Merrion street. At 11 o'clock—Coleman v. Coleman, do.; v. Johnston, Dickie, Coulter, and Hamill; do., do., C. v. Rutherford; do., do., C. and J. Black v. Dunning, Lawless, and Scratch; do., do., H. Burne; Bran's Trusts, H. Murphy; Callaghan v. Callaghan, H. Chidley; Purcell, dcsd., M. S. Bergin, Master of Mercantile. At 2 o'clock—Experts' Taxations—Bishop, dcsd., Colfer and Son; O'Connor v. Nugent, J. O'Connor and Co.; Purdon v. Atty-General. E. Murphy, dcsd., McKenna's Trusts, H. Murphy; same, Little and Cullen; same, W. Maxwell; Shaw's Trusts, S. Shortal.

LAND COMMISSION.—At 93 Upper Merrion street. Receiver Office. Mr. Dickinson. Sessional, at 11 o'clock. Applications for Directions—National Bank v. Elliott; Wm. H. Ellis, dcsd., Ellis v. Ellis; Thomas W. Casey, a minor, Jas. A. Devine; Charles Lynch, from 1112, Inst., Mahony and Barrington.

KILKENNY CIRCUIT.—DIVISION.—At King's Inns, Henrietta street. In the Court of Appeal, at 11 o'clock, Crown Side—Supreme Motors, Ltd., Clarke (costs). Exparte, Crown Side—Garnaldus Order, Doherty v. Doherty. On Notice—Roche and others v. Horan; Croften v. Cahill; Gradon v. Ryan; Coates v. Dorrice. Before Chatsfield, K.C., at 2 o'clock—Mordaunt and anor. v. Sinnamon. Tuesday, 19th December, 12 o'clock—Butler v. Lightstone.

BANKRUPTCY.—Before the Chief Registrar, at 11 o'clock—Costello, prove debts, C. J. Rutherford; arrangt., sc., compn., do., do., do.

TRIALS BY JURY.—Before Mr. Justice Dodd, in King's Bench Court 1, at 11 o'clock. City Special—Keenan v. Dublin United Tramways Co., (personal injuries); part heard. At 11.30 o'clock. City Special—Garrahan v. Garrahan and ors., (probate). A very large attendance of City Special Jurors is required this morning in King's Bench Court No. 1. King's Inns, Henrietta street, at 11.30 o'clock. Absent jurors will be fined. Before Mr. Justice Pim, in the Lecture Hall, at 11 o'clock. City Common—Blackwood v. Boyd (costs). At 2 o'clock. City Common—Holland v. Quinn and Co. Possession. Before Mr. Justice Wylie, at 11 o'clock, at two Courts. Nos. 1 and 2. Dalton (goods sold). City Appeals—Bernard Kean, appt., v. John O'Mara; Dublin Artisans' Dwellings Co. Ltd., Edward O'Connell, appt. Paul Rynne v. Thompson and Co., appts.; John A. Murray (trading as J. A. Murray and Sons) v. Mary A. Barry, respt.; Mary Barry, appt., v. Kavanagh; Louis Mirveson v. Charles O'Toole, appt. County

TO BRING DOWN PRICES.

PUBLIC ACTION NEEDED

CREDIT REFORM SYSTEM EXPLAINED.

Further interesting evidence was given at yesterday's meeting of the Commission on Food Prices at the Engineers' Hall, Dawson street, Dublin.

Mr. T. Kennedy, Hon. Secretary of the Credit Reform Movement Group, said that he proposed to give evidence with a view to ascertaining why the general level of prices was so high.

These high prices did not arise from scarcity or lack of ability to produce what was wanted. Taking the case of textiles, it was estimated that if the trade ability of Ireland and Great Britain were fully utilised the total amount of textiles required could be produced if the workers were on full time for three full weeks.

They had in Dublin a small factory, which owing to economic causes, had been idle for the past year, and they had 400 odd people with the aid of modern machinery able to turn out 60,000 yards of household and table linen in one week. Why, he asked, were the 400,000 inhabitants of Dublin lacking these commodities? There was something wrong with the distribution, as also with the question of prices.

Having referred to a statement made at the London Chamber of Commerce by Major Douglas as to an increase of 50 per cent. productive ability since 1914, witness said he thought it was quite useless to pursue the bogey of profiteering as the fundamental reason for the extraordinary high level of prices.

THE INDEX FIGURE.

The periodical general index figure being the expression of the just price based on the real costs of total general production left a 50 per cent. loss in money to be made good by retailers or producers as the case might be. This should be made good to them by a financial credit drawn upon the general real credit instrument.

In other words the Government should control and issue the general credit in the interests of industry and the general consumer and relieve the banks of the monopoly of creating money. Given an abundance of real goods, given the ability to produce additional goods, then there was no reason why the presiding Government should not issue the necessary financial credits and cause a distribution of existing and potential goods and services.

To Mr. Figgis—The people of the country should have the first claim upon the goods of the country, and when their needs were satisfied, by all means exchange them for oranges and so on. Under the application of the Douglas system to the Irish railways he believed they could solve the thing immediately, without any reduction of the present scale of wages.

Replying to Mr. Wilson, he said that the index figure was only applicable when a consumer bought a thing for his own use.

Up to now, added witness, all figures of production have been lumped together, but the outstanding fact is that, taking the population at 4½ millions, there are four acres of arable land for everybody, and I don't see why there should be any starvation in the country.

ANOTHER WORLD WAR IN 1925.

He did not know any subject which was more urgent for the new Irish Government than the question of credit, especially as any Government in Ireland was faced with the tremendous expenditure for reparations. On the policy adopted for the financing of that expenditure would depend the whole future policy of Ireland for the next thirty years, and its decision would have to be made, certainly within a year, probably within the next six months.

Mr. Farren—Is it your opinion that there will be a financial crash owing to present circumstances?

Witness—My personal opinion is that the present system must inevitably, mathematically lead to war between nations, and I have reiterated the opinion during the last two years that before 1925 we shall be in the midst of another world war.

The Chairman said that the Commission appreciated Mr. Kennedy's valuable evidence.

CREDIT SYSTEM.

Mr. Patrick Doran gave evidence as to the prices prevailing in Ringsend.

The Chairman—You give evidence as one of the purchasing public? As an unemployed worker.

Witness mentioned that they were charged 3s. 2d. a stone for flour; self-raising, 3s.; and coal 3s. a bag. He could not classify the quality of the coal. Butter was 2s. 4d. to 2s. 2d.

The Chairman—Irish? It is represented as Irish. Porter cost 8d. a pint, but for twenty years he had had no experience of it. (A laugh.)

No experience? No purchasing experience. (Laughter.)

Witness said that he knew that the prices quoted were higher than those quoted for the Rathmines district. He attributed the high prices in Ringsend to its being a working-class district and, through unemployment, the credit system.

Quoting further figures, witness said that the price of round beef in the district was 1s. 4d. and 1s. 5d. per lb., and sirloin from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. There was a large quantity of tinned milk used in the district, which cost 6d. per tin.

DISPLAY THE PRICES.

Mrs. Coote said that in Phibsborough they got milk in summer at 6d. per quart and in winter at 7d. per quart. Bread was 5½d. per 2lb. delivered. She paid 3s. per stone for Irish flour, but she saw it advertised at 2s. 8d. and 2s. 10d. If traders were obliged to display their prices in their windows it would be a great help to purchasers.

To Mrs. MacGarry—If they got evidence from people who bought in small quantities at the door it would be important.

The Chairman—Is it your experience that the prices of street traders are higher than shop prices?

Witness—Yes, with the exception of vegetables.

Sir James Craig—But the street trader saves you the trouble of going to the shops and stores.

Mrs. Nolan, Fairview, said that she paid 8d. a quart for milk from a member of the Cowkeepers' Association; it had an inch of cream on it. If the milk were cheaper more of it would be consumed.

WAY TO GET PRICES DOWN.

Mrs. Burke gave evidence as to the prices charged in the Ranelagh district. She held that housekeepers would get goods cheaper over the counter if they were more insistent, but she believed people were sometimes too proud to say they could get the article cheaper elsewhere.

To the Chairman—Good, healthy competition, with keen purchasing on the part of the public, would be beneficial.

Mr. Denis Byrne, President, Pembroke Town Tenants' Association, gave evidence contending that there should be a definite department dealing with food supplies as far as they could, and submerge "rings" altogether.

MILK PRICES.

Mrs. Thomas Johnston gave evidence contending that some effort should be made by the Commission to have the price of milk reduced, the present price being altogether prohibitive, especially bearing in mind the poverty that existed and the necessity for pure milk for children. In her opinion the sittings of the Commission had already an effect on prices in some individual cases.

Mr. John Lumsden, of the Pembroke Town Tenants' Association, pointed out that Guinness's porter was sold cheaper in Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds than it was in Dublin. Similarly, the prices for meat, eggs, tobacco, butter, etc., were more favourable in Leeds than here in Dublin, and for Irish products.

After further evidence, the Commission adjourned, the Chairman remarking that they would arrange for a night sitting for the convenience of many witnesses amongst the labouring classes.

BIG BOILER EXPLOSION.

A hundred workmen, mostly Spaniards, were killed and injured by a boiler explosion at Estrella Sugar Mill at Camagney, says a Reuter Havana cable.

For failing to supply a list of his outworkers, Harry Stein, trading as the Dublin Tailoring Company, 9 Aungier street, was fined 10s., with £1 costs, in the Southern Police Court, Dublin, yesterday.

Greater Dublin Reconstruction Scheme.

"The Reconstruction of Greater Dublin" formed the topic of a lecture by Mr. E. A. Aston and discussion at a meeting of the Engineering and Scientific Association of Ireland on Monday evening in the Physics Theatre of the University College, Dublin. Plans and proposals of the Greater Dublin Reconstruction Movement were exhibited and discussed. These provisional plans were prepared by the Expert Committee of the Movement, of which Mr. Frank C. Mears is Chairman, and Mr. Geo. L. O'Connor, F.R.I.A.I., and Mr. Wm. Purcell O'Neill, M.Inst.C.E., the principal members.

The honorary officers of the Movement include Senator James Moran, as Chairman, Mr. Wm. Findlater, Alderman Sean McGarry, T.D., and Mr. P. J. Stokes as Treasurers; Mr. E. A. Aston as Hon. Sec., and many prominent and representative citizens as members.

The proposals involve an estimated expenditure of about £10,000,000 within the next ten years, and include the construction of bridges over the Liffey in place of Loop Line and Butt Bridges.

A central railway depôt, with passenger dock and new General Post Office, on the site of the Custom House ruins.

A new City Hall on the site of the old General Post Office in Sackville street.

New Courts of Justice in the Castle grounds.

National Cathedral on Cork Hill.

New Parliament Buildings at Kilmainham, including the Royal Hospital.

All the foregoing would be features of a national highway extending from the Rotunda to Kilmainham.

A Municipal Art Gallery and Public Hall are also contemplated, and the desirability of foreshore reclamation for railway sidings, cattle market, and factory sites to adjoin deep-water berthage and railway service to the southern quays is suggested, and also the extension of the tramway system to the North Wall, Bray, Lucan, and Blessington.

GREATER DUBLIN.

What was meant by Greater Dublin was the community of the city in its widest sense, and defined geographically as the area which lies within a radius of ten miles from O'Connell Bridge. It covers all the separate areas now divided for administrative purposes between the Corporation, the Port and Docks Board, the Urban Councils of Rathmines, Pembroke, Blackrock, Dun Laoghaire, Dalkey, Killiney, and Howth, the County Council, and the Rural Councils of North and South Dublin.

The two outstanding and pivotal features of the proposed plan, Mr. Aston proceeded, were (1) the grouping of a new National Railway Depot, G.P.O., and passenger steamer docks in the vicinity of the Custom House, and (2) the conception of a National Highway running from O'Connell street, through Westmoreland street, Dame street, and Thomas street to a new Parliament House and Government Buildings on the site of the present Royal Hospital at Kilmainham.

Important points which the speaker emphasised were:—

(1) At present every railway system in Ireland is connected by suitable passenger train approaches with Amiens street Terminus, which immediately adjoins, and would become part of, the proposed National Depot. In fact, one long distance passenger train from each main railway system arrives at, and departs from, Amiens street Junction daily at present. Not a single mile of new track is required to provide the necessary approaches. Simple traffic organisation only is required.

(2) The Port and Docks Board are, at this moment, endeavouring to reach a conclusion as to what use should be made of the Custom House Docks. I am not, I think, divulging any secret when I say that the Board is very much impressed with the proposal that this space could be used to the greatest advantage as the site for new, and very badly wanted, dock accommodation for passenger steamers. These passenger docks would immediately adjoin and be connected with the passenger platforms of the proposed Central Station.

(3) Tramway connection—for passenger and parcels—to the proposed station would be simple and would not involve any capital expenditure. Facing Beresford place, the entrance to the new Central Station, would become the terminus of at least portion of the tramway service, and so relieve the present congestion at Nelson Pillar.

(4) By transferring the G.P.O. to the site of the late Custom House covered connection to the arrival and departure platforms of the railway station, and to the new passenger steamer berths, would be secured.

(5) The ultimate disappearance of the Loop Line would be ensured by an inevitable high level extension, across the river to Westland Row, with a low level street connection below the railway to replace Butt Bridge.

The "National Highway" backbone of the Central Reconstruction Scheme we will traverse as if we were passengers arriving by steamer or train at the new National Depot. The first section of our Tourist Guide in 1930 would run somewhat as follows:—

NEW CITY HALL.

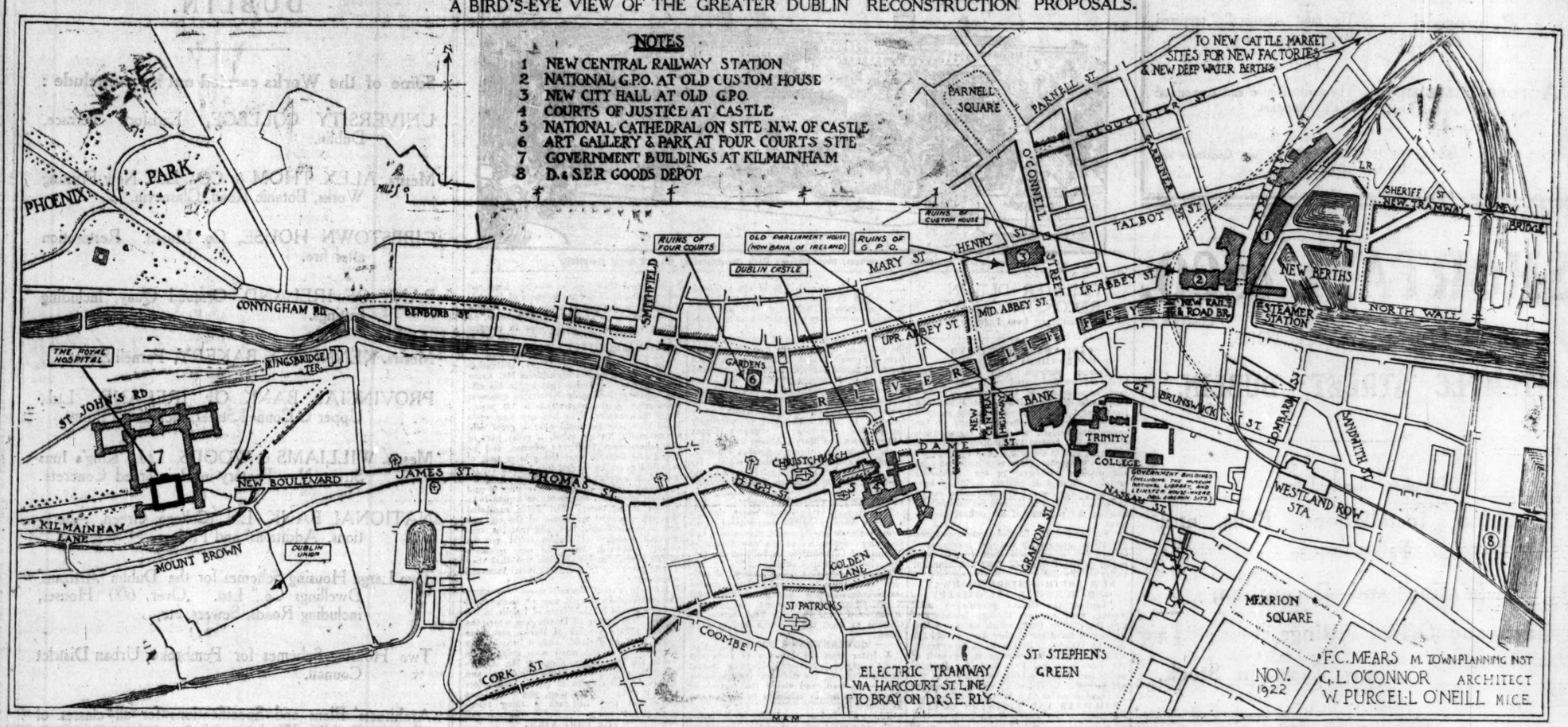
"Leaving our hotel, which forms portion of the Railway Depot, we see Gandon's masterpiece—formerly the Customs House but now the National headquarters of postal traffic and administration—on our left. Passing through Lower Abbey street, which bears evidence of rapidly growing commercial prosperity, we find ourselves in the world-renowned O'Connell street, with the City Hall and Municipal Buildings (formerly the G.P.O.) before us.

"Turning southwards over O'Connell Bridge, we pass through Westmoreland street to College Green, and up Dame street our gaze is captured by a magnificent association of spires and towers. Standing out side by side on the high ridge which penetrates eastward into the heart of the city our vision is captured by the spire of the new National Basilica, flanked on one side by the spires of Christ Church Cathedral—and on the other by the towers of the new Courts of Justice, which now occupy the site of what was formerly Dublin Castle.

"Pursuing our way still westward through wide streets which were prosperous commercial thoroughfares many centuries ago, we catch our first view of the buildings and grounds of the National Capitol."

(Continued on Page 4.)

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE GREATER DUBLIN RECONSTRUCTION PROPOSALS.



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Munster and Leinster Bank, O'Connell Street, Dublin
Munster and Leinster Bank, Waterford
University College, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin
Jervis Street Hospital
Mater Hospital, Dublin
National Maternity Hospital, Dublin
The Infirmary, Castlebar
The Castle, Dublin
The Friary, Killarney
Convent of Mercy, Ballymote
Belmont House, Stillorgan
St. Laurence Hall, Harrington Street
La Scala Theatre, O'Connell Street, Dublin
Metropole Cinema Theatre and Restaurant, Dublin

NOTABLE DUBLIN BUILDINGS.

The following notes of old Dublin buildings are taken from "The Dictionary of Dublin," by E. MacDowel Cosgrave, M.D., and Leonard B. Strangways, M.A.:—

THE OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

The most central and most beautiful building in Dublin is the Bank of Ireland in College Green. Up to 1800 this was the Parliament House, but, the Union leaving it unoccupied, the Bank purchased it from the Government in 1802 for £40,000, subject to an annual ground rent of £240. When the building was rearranged the Bank was moved into it from the premises in Mary's Abbey, occupied since the incorporation in 1783 of the "Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland."

The Parliament House was erected on the site of Chichester House during 1729-39, and consisted at first of the grand portico in College Green. Its author is unknown, though the design was attributed to Cassells, who designed Leinster House. It was carried out by Sir Edward Pearce. In 1785 the east wing, consisting of a noble portico connected with the main building by a screen wall, was erected from the design of James Gandon.

During 1792-4 the west portico was added, with a screen wall connecting to the old front. These additions were designed by Robert Parke.

After the purchase of the building for a bank further additions were made under the direction of F. Johnson. The colonnade between the front and west portico was built up by a screen wall, and three-quarter columns were added to the screen wall, which already joined the front to the east portico.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Custom House, which was destroyed by fire in May, 1921, was built of granite and Portland stone in 1781-91 from the design of James Gandon, at a certified cost of over £257,000. The carved Royal Arms at the end were done by Edward Smyth, and were the work which first made his reputation. He also did the sixteen carved heads over the building representing the rivers of Ireland. The dome, 25 feet in diameter, was covered with copper, and over it stood on the circular pedestal a figure of Hope, 12 feet high and 113 feet from the ground.

THE FOUR COURTS.

The Four Courts, which were destroyed by fire and explosion in June last, were built in 1796 from the design of Cooley, whose work was completed after his death by Gandon. The plan of the building is a square of 140 feet, at each corner of which is one of the courts, the entrance of each being from the Central Hall. The great central building, with its fine dome, formed one of the most attractive of Dublin's public buildings.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

The General Post Office in Sackville street, which was destroyed in the fires of Easter Week, 1916, was built in 1815-18 from the design of F. Johnson, and cost £50,000. It has a frontage of 225 feet, and was built of granite. The portico over the footpath is 30ft. long, and has six massive fluted Ionic columns, a richly carved frieze, and a pediment surmounted by three fine statues by the younger Smyth. The removal from the building of the clock and bells (whose musical chimes were heard all over the north side of the city) to the Royal University was a local loss.

THE CITY HALL.

The City Hall, Cork Hill, formerly the Royal Exchange, was built from the designs of Thomas Cooley in 1769 by a society of Dublin merchants, the expense of the building being raised by lotteries. The Exchange seems to have been very little used for its original purpose, but soon became a place for public meetings. In 1852 the Exchange became the City Hall of the Dublin Corporation.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

The Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, is one of the most interesting buildings in Dublin. It was built from the design of Sir Christopher Wren, 1680-4, at a cost of £26,000, "for the reception and entertainment of antient maimed and infirm officers and soldiers." The Hospital is built in the form of a quadrangle, 306ft. by 288ft. The steeple, added in 1701, rises over the entrance, and consists of two storeys (one of which contains a clock) and an octagonal spire. The oak carving in the chapel is by Grinling Gibbons. The beautiful stucco ceiling was designed by Cipriani.

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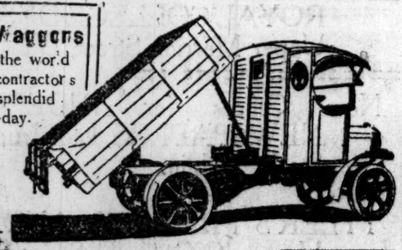

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Previous Article: 30:11:'22

BUILDING AND RECONSTRUCTION.

Next Article: 4:1:'23

NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT KILMAINHAM.

New Government Buildings, Kilmainham, from Phoenix Park (incorporating the old Royal Hospital).

GREATER DUBLIN RECONSTRUCTION.

(Continued from Page 3.)

PARLIAMENT HOUSE AND GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

"Passing through a new and spacious boulevard we find ourselves in lovely wooded land surroundings in the middle of which stands the National Parliament House and Government Buildings. Here again we have that strange and striking blend of the ancient and modern which is so characteristic of Dublin. A central and undisturbed feature of the Capitol is the noble building, designed by Sir Christopher Wren as a home for aged and disabled soldiers in the eighteenth century. Round it modern buildings have begun to arise, and will continue to extend as Ireland requires to increase her accommodation for the purposes of her central Government.

"Surrounding the Capitol grounds are picturesque villas—presumably the new residences of Government officials and their friends—have begun to dot themselves along the beautiful valley of the Liffey.

NEW NORTH-WESTERN HIGHWAY AND MUNICIPAL ART GALLERY.

"Leaving the *Capitol* grounds at their western end, we pass through Islandbridge into the Phœnix Park, which we may either explore or leave for another day, finding our way to O'Connell Bridge by a new north-western thoroughfare passing at the back of the new Municipal Park and Art Gallery, which now faces the Liffey on the site of the old Four Courts, and which retains the central hall and dome of that historic pile."

RAILWAYS AND SOUTHERN QUAYS.

Reference has already been made to the necessity of providing railway transport to Sir John Rogerson's quay. Following upon the abandonment of Harcourt street terminus as a goods depôt, the natural and convenient alternative site for the D. and S.E. Railway goods depôt would adjoin the canal basin at Ringsend. From that point a railway connection on the street level to the quayside is a simple and inexpensive extension.

The reorganisation of the Blessington and Lucan tramways systems to permit of a through service of cars from the centre of the city is an obvious development and should form a feature in any reconstruction scheme.

An extension of the tramways system to North and East Wall industrial areas is probably the most urgently required passenger traffic necessity in Dublin. It is proposed to provide for this service by means of a "loop" running from Amiens street via Sheriff street to the west end of Alexandra road, and thence (across ground which it is proposed to reclaim) direct to housing sites adjoining Clontarf sea road. These traffic routes may possibly be more economically developed by means of motor-bus services.

NEW CATTLE MARKET. FORESHORE RECLAMATION.

To meet all the difficulties, and at the same time to provide new ground adjoining deep-water berthage for factory sites, it is suggested that the reclamation of something approaching two hundred acres adjoining East Wall should be undertaken without delay. In the course of, say, five or six years the portion which would lie nearest to the Great Northern Railway main line should be ready to accommodate an auxiliary market, in which cattle could be brought directly from any part of the country on railway trucks. In ten to fifteen years from now the work of reclamation would be sufficiently advanced to permit of the transfer of the whole market and its ancillary services.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The widening and improvement of existing streets, and the provision of certain short new "link" thoroughfares, are of such "town-planning" importance as to demand separate and much more detailed treatment than is possible on this occasion.

Already the Corporation have decided to construct one of the suggested links, the extension of Gloucester street to O'Connell street, so providing a new wide approach from the centre of the city to Clontarf. The Corporation have also designed, and are about to begin the construction of a new circular suburban road to connect Clontarf with Drumcondra and Glasnevin.

The extension of Amiens street southwards beside the new National Railway Dépôt, and then across the river, would provide a useful alternative to the replacement of Butt Bridge and the widening of Tara street. The connection from the south side of the proposed new bridge to Sandwith street would establish the necessary link in a wide and continuous thoroughfare from north-east to south-east.

Superficial observers have frequently urged the widening of the North and South quays from O'Connell Bridge to Kingsbridge. Such a project would prove exceedingly costly, and would probably require something like a century to carry through upon anything like an economic basis. As an alternative it is suggested that the necessary traffic relief can be obtained by the simple, and comparatively inexpensive, processes of widening Upper Abbey street and Mary's Abbey, and driving a short new link, through derelict property, to meet the east end of Benburb street. By this means a wide thoroughfare would connect the site of the new Central Station directly with the main entrance to the Phœnix Park at Conyngham road.

The extension of Exchequer street, through a narrow frontage on the west side of South Great George's street, would give a new and necessary approach to the new Courts of Justice and Cathedral to be built on the present site of Dublin Castle.

The only remaining street proposal of sufficient importance to require special comment is the suggested new thoroughfare to connect South Great George's street, via Stephen street and St. Patrick's Park across the Coombe to meet the northern end of Cork street.

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

A letter from the Minister of Industries and Commerce—addressed to Senator Moran, as Chairman of the Greater Dublin movement—was read, and stated the position of the Government in reference to the scheme as follows:—

"I have now had an opportunity of discussing with some other members of the Government the 'Greater Dublin' proposal about which you wrote me on 1st November. The scheme, as you will agree, is a very large one, and it is not yet at a stage at which the Government could reasonably be expected to express any very definite opinion. In so far as it proposes particular sites for particular Government buildings, there has not yet been sufficient time for the Government to consider on what general plan the reconstruction of destroyed buildings should be undertaken, and the Government will not be in a position for some time to estimate what its ultimate requirements in the way of accommodation will be, or how they can be most satisfactorily met. The major part of the scheme, however, requires consideration by many private interests and public bodies before it is sufficiently 'ripe' to involve the Government, which, in the meantime, has to provide for current administration.

"You will, therefore, realise that the Government can say no more at present than that it will endeavour not to prejudice, in any working arrangements it has to make, a scheme which, if it can be eventually carried through, will undoubtedly be a very valuable achievement. When your Committee's plans are further advanced I have no doubt that the Government will be glad to examine and consider them."

A VAST SCHEME.

Mr. Tweedy, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Aston, said that they had heard a great number of papers placed before that and other technical bodies in the city, but he did not remember to have heard one which covered such a vast amount of ground, and covered it so extraordinarily well. They could not have a more difficult subject than the rebuilding of Dublin, which had been neglected for so many years, and which required so much thought.

Captain M. H. Clarke, in seconding the vote of thanks, said that he was sure they were all deeply impressed with the marvellous manner in which Mr. Aston had put this subject before them, and he was perfectly sure that he was moving on the right lines.

The City High Sheriff (Alderman Clark) said that it was refreshing to come to such a gathering as that and see such civic spirit, especially as he had been depressed for some years back, owing to the apathy and indifference of the citizens generally on these matters. He could not believe that the lecturer was serious when he spoke of the completion of the scheme in 1930. The whole scheme was one for gradual growth.

Mr. Darrell Figgis said that it gave him very great pleasure to be associated with the vote of thanks to Mr. Aston. He thought that they should have a definite plan, so that whatever was done in the future would not be done in a haphazard way, and when he expressed that view he was speaking not only for Dublin, but for the whole of Ireland. Whatever progress was made in the future should follow the lines of a clear scheme, no matter what time it might take in completion.

CITY ARCHITECT'S CRITICISM.

The City Architect (Mr. H. T. O'Rourke) said that at the end of his address Mr. Aston conveyed the impression that he, in his official capacity, had made favourable comment upon some of the suggestions in his paper. Upon the contrary, if he had any claim upon their time now he could offer a great deal of criticism. To his mind, a great part of the scheme was faulty in essence, and he hoped and believed that the greater part of it would never be carried into execution. He wished to support what Mr. Figgis said, to the effect that a comprehensive plan should be fixed upon, not necessarily as a plan to be carried out at once. Mr. Aston suggested that the eastward movement of the city was now an accomplished fact, and that the commercial industry of Dublin could not be moved westward. Now, the only salvation of the capital, in his opinion, was that they should get away from that artificial eastward movement.

He held that O'Connell street was never the centre of Dublin; it was not to-day, and it never would be the centre of Dublin in the future. The centre of Dublin was where the cobweb of the arteries of Dublin met from every part of Ireland, and it was clearly shown even on the small scale maps. He would ask them before adopting Mr. Aston's suggestions to reserve their opinions, and wait until the citizens of Dublin had before them a comprehensive plan, and he did not think that they had such a thing before them yet.

THE PORT VIEW.

Mr. Mallagh, of the Port and Docks Board, said that with regard to the area administered by the Dublin Port and Docks Board he wished to say that the proposals deserved the most careful consideration, and, as far as he could see at the moment, they were based on sound lines.

Mr. O'Connor said that he considered the scheme a fine one, and was sorry to hear the remarks of the City Architect, while the latter had no constructive views upon the matter.

Mr. Varian said that he was one of those who thought Mr. Aston's scheme could be started to-morrow, and if necessary finish it in a hundred years.

Mr. T. G. Aston, President of the Association, referred to the plan put forward as bold and daring, and he was impressed by the scheme as being good. He looked upon it as extremely beneficial that they should have some concentrated plans so that the old buildings would not be reconstructed without the fullest consideration of the advantage of their being put up in other places.

The vote of thanks to Mr. Aston having passed with acclamation, the meeting ended.

SKERRIES QUARRIES.

The Milverton quarries, Skerries, are again being worked. The Milverton stone, it may be recalled, was used in the extensions at Lambay Castle at the order of the Hon. Cecil Baring. The work was carried out to the design of Sir Edwin Lutyens, who is also responsible for the mausoleum now being erected on the island, and for which the cut stone is being supplied from Milverton. The stone is widely known for its excellent properties, and has been used in many of the principal institutions and business premises in Dublin and in the country. Now that we are on the eve of a building boom there will doubtless be a greater demand than ever for the products of Milverton. Excellent transport facilities are provided, as the quarries are situate close to the Great Northern Railway and harbour, while motor lorries are also available for deliveries in the city.

The medical officer has recommended the Tullamore Urban Council to provide proper water supply, sanitary accommodation, drainage, and baths in houses to be erected for working-class people. No provision has been made for these amenities in the case of six houses which the Council are to erect shortly. The Chairman said that they would take the matter into consideration when they were providing new houses to replace the 180 in the town already declared insanitary.

PIONEERS IN DUBLIN RE CONSTRUCTION MOVEMENT.

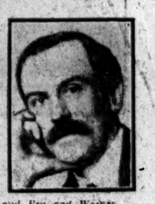
Photos by] Senator Jas. Moran, Chairman.

Mr. William Findlater, M.A., Joint Honorary Treasurer.

Mr. E. A. Aston, Hon. Secretary.

Mr. George L. O'Connor, F.R.I.A.I., member of Expert Committee.

Mr. W. Purcell O'Neill, M.Inst.C.E., member of Expert Committee.



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Mr. Frank C. Mears, member Town Planning Institute, Chairman of Expert Committee.

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CATTLE.

WAKEFIELD, Wednesday.—The Christmas cattle market had a light show, and trade quiet. Best beef 11d. to 1/- per lb.; other sorts 6½d. to 9½d. Young sheep 1/6 to 1/7, medium 1/4 to 1/5, other sorts 8d. to 1/3. Numbers—Cattle 520, sheep 950.

GLASGOW, Wednesday.—Beef show Scotch cattle forward this season both in numbers and quality. Large number Irish, but bulk were of secondary description. Good demand for best classes in both sections, and the turn dearer. Small supplies sheep all classes, and keen demand at fully late rates. Dead meat—Scotch beef 11d. to 1/1, Irish 9d., hoggets Scotch lambs 1/6, ewes 10d. to 11d.

GRAIN.

FLOATING GRAIN CARGOES.—BALTIC (Wednesday.—The market for WHEAT cargoes ruled steady, but at the same time very slow. No. 1 Northern Manitoba December sellers 50/3, January 50/3, Pacific January 52/6, Australian February 52/6, choice white Karachi December pd 50/6, Roslin 63½lbs. afloat 50/6, 62½lbs. January-February 48/- per 480lbs. Parcels generally steady, and a moderate tone prevailed. No. 1 Northern Manitoba December-January sold 48/3 to 48/10½, January-February 48/10½. Roslin 62½lbs. January-February 46/9, choice white Karachi December-January 49/3 per 480lbs. MAIZE—There was only a quiet demand for cargoes, though sellers adhered to previous asking prices. Plate steamers afloat sellers 34/3, December-January at 34/9, January-February 35/-, February-March 35/6. Parcels quiet, and market weak; Plate December-January sold 33/9, January-February 34/1½ per 480lbs. BARLEY—This market keeps very dull, and quotations nominally unaltered for both cargoes and parcels. OATS—Market slow; Plate f.a.q. December-January sellers 22/6, January-February 22/-. No. 2 Canadian Western December 27/9, No. 2 feed 24/3 per 320lbs.

MARK LANE, Wednesday.—ENGLISH WHEAT dull; white delivered up 43/6 to 44/6, reds 43/6 to 44/6. Foreign grades maintained: No. 1 Northern Manitoba 51/9 ex ship, No. 2 mixed Durum 49/- ex ship, Roslin 52½lbs. 51/- ex ship. FLOUR quiet at late rates; Canadian exports patents 40/- to 43/- ex store, Minneapolis first patents 42/- to 42/6 ex store, London standard straight run 40/- ex mill, Australian patents 41/- ex store. GRINDING BARLEY dull and weak; English 27/- to 45/-, f.o.r., Persian 28/6 ex ship, 30/3 landed, Danubian 31/9 landed. OATS quiet; English 23/6 to 31/- f.o.r., No. 2 Canada Western 21/ landed, Plate 27/- ex ship, 22/- landed, American white clipped 27/- landed. MAIZE steady, quiet; mixed American 35/9 ex ship, 37/- landed, Plate 34/9 ex ship, 36/3 landed.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.—WHEAT—Higher quotations from Winnipeg and Chicago were counterbalanced by a further sharp rise in sterling rates of exchange, and speculative positions of wheat here were barely as good as last night at the commencement of operations to-day; sellers, however, were reserved, and prices improved to slightly over last night, but again receded, and, with disappointing late cable, marked a moderate decline at the finish. C.i.f. parcels No. 1 Manitoba December-January sold at 48/4, to 48/5, 15th January 48/6, choice white Karachi December 15th January 50/-, and January 49/6 per qr. C.i.f. parcels MAIZE, River Plate January-February sold at 34/3, loading 34/- per qr. Wheat on the spot was steady at yesterday's market currencies. Maize—Spot parcels steadily held at late rates of 7/7 to 7/8½ per cental for both American mixed and River Plate. FLOUR moderately active at the recent decline. Graded red wheat futures opened partially 1d. lower, but afterwards improved, and 1d. over last night was paid for March deliveries; then a setback took place, the market closing quiet at ½d. to ¾d. per cental decline from yesterday's final rates. Maize options nominal.

GLASGOW CORN, Wednesday.—Wheat firmer, but demand still limited. Flour inactive and unaltered. Maize barley steady, but demand slow. Beans steady, owing to the mild open weather. Demand for feeding stuffs has been poor for the past week.

PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.—BACON—Live hogs at Chicago were easier, but speculative products somewhat irregular, though liberal imports of American bacon were entered to this port. The demand for American bacon continued limited, and, with holders free sellers, prices were easier. American Wiltshires reduced to 88/- to 95/-, bellies 120/- to 125/-, Cumberlands 88/- to 94/-, while long cleans and hams were sellers and nominal. HAMS quiet and easier for short cut at 90/- to 100/-, skinned 106/- to 109/-, and extra skinned 108/- to 112/- per cwt. Shoulders quiet; some sellers now on market at 90/- per cwt. Canadian Wiltshires dull and easier at 95/- to 96/-, but Irish and Danish more inquired for at late rates. LARD on the spot again freely offered, and, with heavy arrivals and quiet demand, prices of prime steam are reduced 1/- to 56/- to 57/-, and American refined in boxes 1/- to 2/- to 67/- to 69/- per cwt. CHEESE meets a moderate consumptive demand at about late rates. BUTTER firm, with a good inquiry, and prices tended upwards, though no further actual advance was recorded. Fairly slow of sale at about late rates of 256/- to 256/- for Irish, 180/- to 190/- Canadian, and 120/- to 120/- per 120 Kerrigan.

PATRICK KEHOE, LTD., Irish Bacon Curers and Lard Refiners. Importers of American Provisions (Est. 100 years).—103 RANDS ST., DUBLIN. (Advt.)

DUBLIN VEGETABLE, Wednesday.—The vegetable market was but poorly supplied; indeed, nothing of quotable dimensions except York cabbage at 6/- to 8/- per load; Savoy, 2/6- per ditto, and swedes, 2/4 to 2/6 per cwt. Market cleared easily.

CORK BUTTER, Wednesday.—Small supply, and a sluggish market. Values easier. Creameries, 180/- to 185/- per cwt.; choicest mild cured, 184/-; special dairies extra; choicest salted, 180/-; fresh, 172/-.

DUBLIN FISH, Wednesday.—Business was good for fish, the supply of which mainly consisted of 10 cwt. lobsters, 100 packages herrings, and 15 mackerel, together with some country and local wind trawls and hookers deliveries. Prices ranged as follow:—Large lobsters 20/- to 25/-, seconds 12/6 to 15/-, smalls 5/- to 10/- per lot of 12; large soles 25/- to 35/-, mediums 15/- to 20/-, slips 5/- to 10/- per 9 pairs; turbot, 12- to 15/- each; brill, 6d. to 4/ each; large plaice, per 4, 5/- to 8/-; mediums, per 8, 6/- to 8/-; plaice, per half-box, 50/- to 70/-; coddah, 40/- to 46/-; ray, 20/- to 30/- per half-box. Herrings averaged 18/- to 25/- per box, and mackerel 10/- per barrel.

GRIMSBY FISH, Wednesday.—Sixty-eight North Sea, three Faroe trawlers, and three liners landed poor supply. Demand fair. Plaice 15/- to 14/-, lemons soles 18/-, halibut 16/- to 18/-, cod 4/- to 6/6, skate 7/- to 9/-, whitings 3/6, small haddocks 3/6, lit 6/-, gibbed 7/-, dabs 7/- to 9/-, codlings 5/- per stone; soles 1/2, turbot 9d., brill 8d. per lb.

PRODUCE.

LONDON, Wednesday.—SUGAR—This market remained without new feature, final business being confined to a narrow compass, both on grocery and manufacturing account, but no change was made in quotations. Tate and Lyle's cubes 56/3 to 56/3, granulated 50/1½ to 50/1½, policy crystals 44/1½, granulated second half January 51/-, February-March 51/3, April-May 51/6. West India crystallised steady, with good to fine to fine selling at 44/- to 45/-. American granulated spot 49/9, white Java 44/9 to 48/3, ditto March-June held for 21/4d., July 21/1½ c.i.f. and l. terms. Local refined white granulated spot 46/6 to 47/6, Belgian granulated 48/3 to 48/6, crystals 47/9 to 48. Continental sugars unaltered for shipment. Terminal market steady, quiet; white December sold 21/9, March 22/6, May 22/9 per cwt. Raw refining kinds quiet, but spatingly offered at recent rates. COFFEE—Spot market steady in absence of public sales. Plantation Bukoba January-February sold 72/-, c.f. and l., Rotterdam. Futures dull; December, also March, quoted 59/4½, May 59/6, July 58/- cwt. COCOA—Spot market is in quiet support on former terms. Accra F/F quality December-February quoted 34/6 per cwt., f.o.b. terms. TEA—In auction about 19,000 packages Indian were offered, and while there was a good demand for to finer qualities at steady prices, medium and common in some instances ruled the turn weaker. Pekoe sold 1/4d to 1/6d, broken ditto 1/4d to 1/8, orange 1/5- to 1/8, broken orange 1/5d to 2/9 per lb. in bond. RICE—In quiet request; two stars spot 15/6, December 13/9, new crop February 13/9. Rangoon beans 7/10-, Japanese peas December-January 25/3 cwt. SPICE—Only moderate inquiries were in circulation with regard to pepper, but sellers adhered to steady asking prices. Fair black Singapore spot quoted 4d., ditto January-March sellers 4d., Sleppir spot 4d., Tellicherry 4½d., white Singapore 6½d., Muntok 8½d., ditto January-March 6 7-16d., February-April 6½d. Zanzibar cloves spot 9d., October-December June 7 9-16d., January-March 7¾d. FLAKE TAPIOCA spot 34/- per lb. Fair Penang sago pearl spot 23/9d. Sago flour January-March 12/3. Desiccated coconut spot halves 36/6 cwt. JUTE—Market assumed a quieter tone and prices in most cases favoured the buyer. First grade November-December Continent sellers £36 10/-, December-January £36 15/-, January-February £37 10/-, lighter quality grade December-January £35 5/-, January-February £35 15/- per ton. Hessians steady, 10oz. spot 36/6, 8oz. 27/6, per 100 yards. HEMP—Demand for Manila proved generally quiet, but prices disclosed no appreciable alterations; fine grade December-February quoted £34 5/-, E. £33 5/-, L. £33, M. £32 10/-. New Zealand fair quality December-February sellers £31 10/-, African Sisal No. 1 G.E.A. December-February sellers £35, B.E.A. £34 10/- per ton. SHELLAC—Market dearer: T.N. spot 345/- to 350/-, December sold 340/-, March 305/- to 310/-, ditto A.C. spot 290/-. COPRA again received slow patronage and further slight weakness was discernible in values; F.M.S. Straits December-February Mercedes quoted £24 13/9, Ceylon ditto £26 7/6, Java 1c. value £25, Dutch East Indies £24 15/6, Cebu £24 7/6, Penang mixed containing Pasir £24, South Sea Islands £24 2/6, F.M. Straits December-February Marseilles £24 8/6. PALM KERNELS steady; December-February Liverpool £17 5/-, January-March £17 6/3, per ton. RUBBER—Market very steady and business proceeded with fair freedom. Standard plantation crepe and sheet spot and 14d., December 14d. to 14¼d., January 14d., February 14¼d., March 14⅛d., January-March 14d., April-June 15d. to 15⅛d., July-September 15⅛d. to 15¼d. To New York standard sheet European Estate December-January sold 14⅛d., January-February sellers 14⅜d., and 1 lump 14¼d., February-March sellers 14⅜d., Borneo Rubber spot 14d., Wild sorts in quiet request. Fine hard Para spot was dealt in at 13⅜d., soft fine quoted 13⅛d., ball 11¾d. per lb. FOOD PRODUCTS—Without business remains of a restricted character, but quotations were maintained all round. TALLOW—Spot was in good demand. New Australasian were brought forward, and at a decline of mostly 6d. per cwt. 1,257 casks were disposed of. Mutton, fair to fine 38/- to 43/-; beef 37/- to 44/-, mixed fair to good 37/- to 41/-, per cwt. OILS—Linseed firmer forward; spot quoted 39/-, January-April sold 35/3, May-August 29/3. Rape—Crude spot 42/-, Cotton—Crude—Egyptian spot 36/-. Coconut—Ceylon spot 41/-, December-January 39/9. Turpentine easier. American spot, December 103/-, January-April 103/9 per cwt. Petroleum unaltered. OILSEEDS—The market for linseed was firmer, while a good demand ensued; Argentine December-January quoted £19. Plate ditto sold £17 7/6, January-February at £16 10/-, February-March sellers £16 7/6. Rosario Bonanni quoted Teria January-February quoted £16 12/6, real hold Veronezee December-January £17 7/6, Jamba at £14 2/6, Cottonseed firm; Egyptian black December £11 15/-, white at £11 7/6, Bombay December-January £8 15/- per ton. Simcette rules firm, and Chinese afloat to Continent sold £22 7/6 per ton.

CLYDE CRUSHED SUGAR (Official Report), Wednesday.—No change to report. Demand rather slow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEICESTER WOOL, Wednesday.—Trade remains steady, with no quotable advance in the price of wool, though the tendency remains for the best wools to ease and the inferior ones to harden. The English market locally is only slow. Yarns are moving freely, and with a fairly good demand for hosiery there is no difficulty in keeping the machines busy. The export trade continues to be marked by steady orders, and there is no indication as there was in the early part of the year to show a promptness to cancel at the slightest opportunity.

LIVERPOOL COTTON (Closing), Wednesday.—American dull and easier. Brazilian quotations reduced 2 points. East Indian unchanged. Egyptian dull. December 13.84d., January 13.74d., February 13.65d. Sales March 13.58d., April 13.51d., May 13.45d. Sales 4,000, imports 8,876 bales. Market barely steady.

LONDON METALS MARKET.

TIN—The market regarding tin developed a firmer tone, steady buying being met with reserve on the part of sellers. On balance prices rallied £7 6 to £10 per ton higher as compared with the close on Tuesday. Cash quoted £176 to £176 2/6, three months £177 5 to £177 7/6, settlement price £176 15/-. Sales 700 tons, cash sold £175 10/- to £176, January dates £176 to £176 15/-, finally £176 10/-, three months £177 5 to £177 7/6, but finally £177. COPPER was a quiet market, only about 150 tons changing hands, and, with sellers in evidence, prices receded 5/- to 7/6 per ton on balance. Cash quoted £62 5/- to £62 7/6, three months £62 17/6 to £63, settlement price £62 5/-. Cash changed hands at £62 to £62 2/6, three months £62 17/6 to £63, electro £68 10/- to £69. LEAD steady. Sales 400 tons, January at £25 17/6, February £26 12/6. Arm £23. SPELTER easier. Sales 500 tons, December sold £37 10/-, £36 17/6, and £37 2/6, January £36 2/6 to £36 5/-, £35 10/-, February £33 2/6 to £34 12/6, and £34 15/- per ton. TINPLATES steady, unaltered.

LONDON FREIGHTS—Wednesday.

Homeward markets remain quiet, but rates generally steady. River Plate chartering is still slow, though there is rather more inquiry at 26/6 to 28/3 for heavy grain loading at upper ports, to United Kingdom-Continent January-February according to size. Chilian nitrate maintains 35/- to U.K. and 6 dollars to U.S. North American grain remains steady for December loading at 17 cents United Kingdom, 16 cents Continent, 21 cents West Italy, and 24 cents gold to Greece per 1000lbs., with a shade less money for January dates. Class oil—New York to Australia indicates 26 cents, and similar cargoes Port Arthur to the Far East at 26 cents each. Coal—Cargoes quoted 21/- to United Kingdom, Salonica sulphur 5½ dollars to Marseilles, and Tampa phosphate 4 dollars to Danzig. Gulf timber can repose 155/- per standard to River Plate ports. Outward coal business continues limited, and rates weak.

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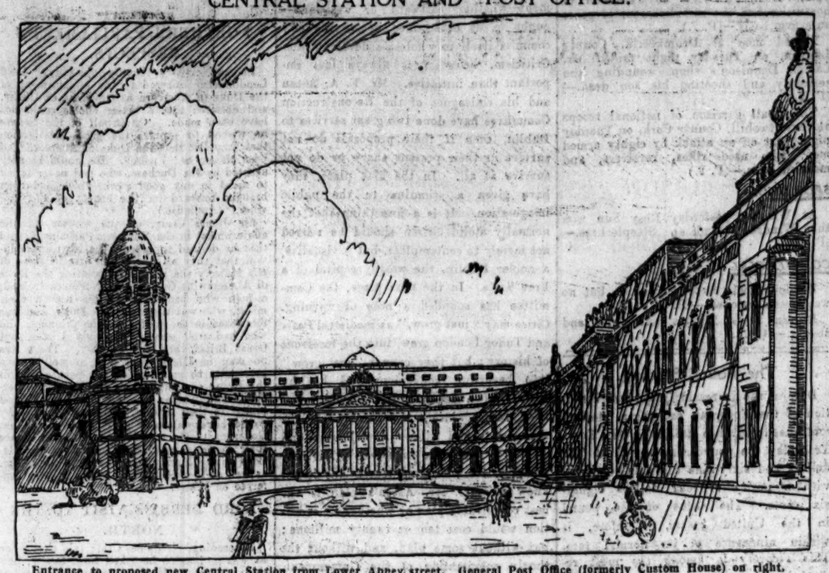


Entrance to proposed new Central Station from Lower Abbey street. General Post Office (formerly Custom House) on right.

COST OF IRISH HOUSES.

ATHLONE, £781; DROGHEDA, £479.

At a specially summoned meeting of Athlone Urban Council, a letter was read from the Housing Department, Local Government Board, relative to the cost of carrying out the Athlone Urban District Council's housing scheme, and stating that the L.G.B. could not approve the acceptance of any tender which, including the cost of land, etc., would bring the cost of the houses over £750 each. The sum estimated for the Athlone house was £781. It was stated that the receipt of the letter involved the rejection of the tender of Mr. Doyle, Mullingar, whose tender was the lowest.

In the course of discussion a member said that a contractor in the six county area took out a contract in Drogheda for £479 for each house.

The costs, per square yard, if built in brick would be 21s. 6d., and if carried out in eleven inch concrete 16s. 8d.

Ultimately the Council rejected the tenders received, and decided to advertise for fresh tenders, to be submitted not later than 20th December, and to include both brick and concrete in the specification.

At Clonakilty Rural District Council three tenders were received for the erection of six houses as follows:—Charles Cullinan Lyre, £3,335; Patrick Walsh, £2,943; Denis McCarthy (Burna), Tannes, £2,910. The lowest tender was accepted.

The following tenders were submitted at a meeting of Kells Urban Council for the erection of four houses in Heuston street:—Mr. John Connell, Rathgar, Dublin, £2,302 8s.; Mr. J. McCabe, Ballyjamesduff, Co. Cavan, £2,420; Mr. James G. Doyle, Kells, £2,500; Mr. L. Madden, Slane, £2,051 17s. 6d. The tender of Mr. Madden was accepted.

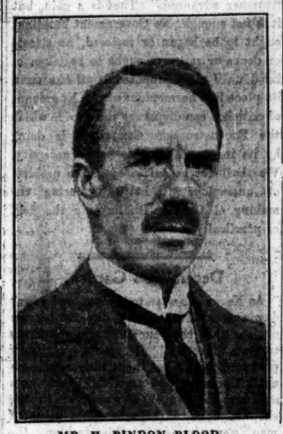
The following tenders were received by the Tullamore Urban Council for the erection of six working class houses on Charleville road: Messrs. James Beckett, Ltd., Dublin, £3,990; Mr. James Allan, do., £3,228; Mr. John O'Connell do., £3,540; Messrs. Murphy Bros., do., £4,000; Mr. Michael Cleary, Tullamore, £1,488 5/6 for two houses; Messrs. Kinlan and Co., Dublin, £4,170; Messrs. P. and H. Egan, Tullamore, £3,570; Messrs. W. and A. Roberts, Dublin, £5,190. The Council were inclined to accept Mr. Allan's tender, but first wanted to know if he would employ local labour, and, pending receipt of reply, the question of the tenders was adjourned.

COMING LECTURES.

December 15—Dublin Society of Model and Experimental Engineers—University College, Earlsfort terrace—Discussion on Mr. E. A. Tramp's paper on "Compressed Air Engines."

December 21—Irish Centre of the Institution of Electrical Engineers—Physical Laboratory, Trinity College—Address by Mr. Frank Gill, President of the Institution.

INSURANCE INSTITUTE OF IRELAND.



MR. H. BINDON BLOOD, President.

Photo by] [Irish Times.

This Institute was founded in the year 1885. Its objects are the promotion of the study of the principles and practice of insurance in all its branches, the consideration of all subjects to which the doctrine of probabilities may be applied, as well as the best methods of collecting and applying statistics, and the promotion of a good understanding amongst the members of the profession in Ireland.

This Institute and the sister Institutes of the United Kingdom formed the Insurance Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1912 a Royal Charter was granted, and thenceforward it was known as the Chartered Insurance Institute. The Insurance Institute of Ireland is, with two exceptions, the oldest Institute of its kind.

Examinations are held by the Chartered Insurance Institute each year. This year the examinations were held in 45 centres throughout the United Kingdom, and 3,690 candidates presented themselves for examination in 49 subjects. There were 85 candidates from the Insurance Institute of Ireland, and they secured 30 honours and 151 passes. In addition two of its members secured fellowships and four secured associateships of the Institute at the examinations.

The Chartered Insurance Institute has 11,176 members, and consists of 34 local Institutes and seven affiliated Institutes in different parts of the world.

The Insurance Institute of Ireland has a membership roll of 400. The Institute is governed by a president, vice-presidents, and council. The president for the session 1922-1923 is Mr. H. Bindon Blood, who is manager for Ireland of the London Assurance, 8 Dawson street, Dublin, and a Fellow of the Chartered Insurance Institute. The Reading-Room and Library of the Institute is at 12 Trinity street, Dublin.

Insurance classes in connection with the Institute are held at the Rathmines Municipal Technical Institute, presided over by the Principal, Mr. G. J. T. Clampett, and this session there are eighty students attending these classes. The teachers at these classes are highly-trained insurance men.

The presidents and vice-presidents award prizes each year for the best results at the examinations of the Chartered Insurance Institute and at the examinations at Rathmines.

The Hon. Secretary of the Institute is Mr. W. T. Clark (Commercial Union), 37 College Green, Dublin.

TENDERS WANTED.

By Mr. T. T. Hamilton, Town Surveyor's Office, Omagh, for the erection of a house.

***

By Belfast Board of Guardians for painting North Queen street dispensary premises.

***

By Bandon Town Commissioners by 2nd January for the erection of twelve workers' dwellings.

***

By Mountmellick Town Commissioners by 18th inst. for the erection of four houses in one block.

***

By F. and J. McArdle, architects, Belfast, for building new premises at Church street, Lurgan.

***

By Mr. Gordon O'Neill, architect, for the erection of shops, dwellinghouse, and winter gardens at Bangor.

***

By the directors of the Munster and Leinster Bank for the building of extensions to their head office in Cork.

***

By the Ministry of Finance, Belfast, by 21st inst. for the erection of a new office at the plant breeding station at Stormont Castle.

***

By Navan Urban District Council by 28th December for erection of power house in brick and turbine pits, suction chambers, etc., in reinforced concrete.

***

By Grangegorman Mental Hospital Joint Committee, by 30th December, for the erection of a residence for the Deputy Medical Superintendent and twelve attendants' dwellings at Portrane, Co. Dublin.

***

By the Commissioners of Public Works not later than 15th inst. for (1) plumbing and gasfitting works and supplies, and (2) builders' ironmongery supplies for the Dublin district for twelve months from 1st January, 1923.

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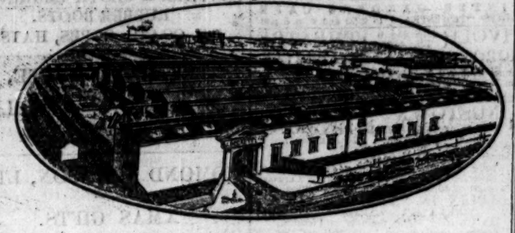

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Bank of Ireland, Bank Fittings, Premises, &c., Maryborough.

Ulster Bank, Bank Fittings, Athboy.

National Land Bank, Premises and Fittings, Waterford.

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GOVERNMENT MONEY FOR REBUILDING.

£170,000 TO BE PAID AFTER SATURDAY.

After Saturday next, 16th inst., the Government will proceed to make the following payments of awards which have been made by the Compensation (Ireland) Commission in respect of injuries.

Where compensation is made in respect of destroyed buildings, the Commission stipulates that a specific sum shall be used in reinstating the structure. This means that over £170,000 will be available for building and reconstruction work immediately.

The following table shows (1) the total amount of awards and (2) the sum which the Commission stipulates must be expended in rebuilding:—

	Total award	Amount which must be spent in rebuilding.
Margaret Grehan, Granard, Co. Longford	£150	£75
Bernard Macken, Granard	1,040	500
John Ledwith, Granard	336	300
John Connolly, France, Co. Longford	1,500	600
Thos. Duffy, Coosan, Athlone	231	175
Margaret Coghlan, Coosan, Athlone	342	250
Patrick Moore, Coosan, Athlone	380	250
Thos. Farrell, Coosan, Athlone	392	300
Thos. Duffy, Ilar Island, Athlone	160	150
Jas. Kellet, Granard	1,850	800
Athlone Printing Works	3,500	3,500
Lawrence Maguire, Mardyke street, Athlone	8,000	3,500
Robertson, Ledlie, Ferguson, and Co., The Munster Arcade, Cork	196,000	92,850
John J. and Felix Slevin, Granard	3,500	1,350
Patrick Connolly, Bridge street, Balbriggan	7,500	4,000
Patrick O'Hara, Granard	3,000	1,170
Francis Major, Granard	2,275	1,350
Alice Duffy, Ballinalee, Co. Longford	2,000	900
Alice Maguire, Clonwhelan, Co. Longford	255	200
James Mollogan and others, Esker, Co. Longford	85	70
Kate McKeon, Killaltrevley, Co. Longford	560	75
Michael Kelly, Granard	4,025	1,600
Jas. Cosgrove, Granard	1,910	850
John Barry, Newtown, Kilmore, Co. Wexford	1,150	850
Joseph Kerney, Granard	3,300	950
Jas. P. Kelly, Granard	355	175
Patrick Bracken, Ballinalee	875	500
James W. Burtin, Granard	2,500	1,250
Mrs. McIvor, Granard	310	125
Bairotherry R.D.C., Co. Dublin	2,000	1,885
P. J. Murphy, Churchtown, Kilrane, Co. Wexford	785	550
M. Carton, Newtownbarry, Co. Wexford	4,900	500
J. H. Rice and others, North Main street, Wexford	5,000	4,500
Thomas Wansbore, Coosan, Athlone	620	350
Michael Hughes, Coosan, Athlone	450	300
Wm. McEvoy, Mountmellick	5,450	1,200
Jas. Dilion, Coosan, Athlone	300	250
Robt. Newell and others, Main street, Tipperary	43,244	11,000
Irish National Foresters' Benefit Society, Tullamore	13,000	7,000
M. Cunningham, Warrenhigh, Athlone	650	400
John McGuirk and Hannah Sheehan and others, 54 North Main street, Cork	11,625	7,500
Mary Heraty, Ballinalee, Co. Longford	8,000	1,500
Mrs. Barry, Lr. Glanmire road, Cork	978	850
Margaret Smith, 119 St. Lawrence road, Clontarf, for licensed house burned at Rathmore, Co. Longford	1,900	1,750
Joseph Pike, 7 Cadogan place, London, for building burned at Dunisland, Glanmire, Co. Cork	30,000	4,000
Sir Alfred Dobbin, Frankfort, Montenotte, Co. Cork	18,000	7,500
Ebenezer Pike, Kilcrenagh, Carrigrohane, Co. Cork	33,000	2,500
N. G. Logan Ellis, Ashford, Co. Wicklow	295	250
John Finnegan, Molly, Co. Longford	500	325

DUBLIN NOTES.

Kingstown Urban Council has authorised the engineer to erect a dining hall and milk depot in the Glasthule district.

***

The Controller of Stores, Aldborough House, will receive, up to 16th inst., tenders for leather goods for the Post Office service.

***

The Electricity Committee of the Corporation will receive, not later than 18th December, tenders for the supply of one motor generator charging set.

***

The Dublin United Tramways Co., Ltd., will receive, up to 16th December, tenders for the supply of stores, including brass, iron and steel, timber, glass, paints, electrical supplies, etc.

***

The Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland will receive tenders for 60,000 soft wood sleepers, and the supply of steel work for under bridges, not later than 1st January, 1923.

***

The Dublin Co. Council give notice that where buildings are illegally erected near the public roads in future the penalties prescribed by law will be enforced against offenders, and no plea of ignorance will be recognised.

***

Mr. T. T. McLynn, 42 Thorndale avenue, Belfast, has been elected a member of the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland, and Messrs. Arnold F. Hendy and Bernard G. Joyce have passed the examination for admission to the studentship class.

***

Messrs. James Beckett, Ltd., Ringsend road, are the contractors for the new housing scheme of the Rathmines Urban District Council. One hundred and fourteen houses are being erected at an average total cost of about £731 per house. This is the first portion of a scheme for the construction of 240 dwellings.

***

Messrs. Cahill and Co., Ltd., of 40 Lower Ormond quay, have acquired from the Great Southern and Western Railway the premises in Parkgate street known as the Shell Factory. Messrs. Cahill's factory on Ormond quay was totally destroyed by fire last February. Owing to the greatly extended nature of their business, the site of the old factory was too restricted in area to allow of reconstruction. Their new factory in Parkgate street will compare favourably in construction with any factory in this country or Great Britain. The plant and equipment, which is being manufactured by the best makers in Germany, America, and England, is expected to be ahead of anything yet attempted in these countries. A very large portion of the factory is suited for immediate occupation, and Messrs. Cahill expect to be able to start work in the new factory at a comparatively early date. The area of the new premises is over three acres.

ITEMS.

Mr. W. J. Byrne was appointed clerk of works on the new housing scheme at Bray.

***

Balbriggan Town Commissioners require an architect for carrying out a housing scheme.

***

Fermoy Urban Council has sanctioned the expenditure of £300 on repairing Castlelyons dispensary.

***

A new ordnance store has been constructed at Limerick by Irish Army engineers, employing direct labour.

***

Rathdown No. 1 Council is negotiating for a loan of £12,000 for the Balally (Dundrum) waterworks scheme.

***

Ballycastle Guardians have been authorised to borrow and spend £5,000 in improving the hospital accommodation.

***

Dundalk Rural Council accepted the tender of Mr. Thomas Byrne, Annagassan, to repair the Blackrock promenade for £377.

***

Mr. D. J. Kennedy, C.E., Tipperary, has been appointed temporarily as County Surveyor of Roscommon County Council.

***

The granite quarries at Listen, near Camlough, Co. Armagh, have been acquired by Messrs. Charles Tennant and Co., Ltd., of Glasgow.

***

Mr. Joseph J. Brunts, engineer, Edonderry, has been appointed architect and engineer to the Offaly County Hospitals and Homes Committee.

***

Only one tender was received by Athy Urban Council for housebuilding, and that was too high, and it was decided to re-advertise for a smaller type of house.

***

Mr. Carroll, engineer, reported to the Kilkenny Board of Health that he estimated £573 as the cost of necessary improvements in the Thomastown County Home.

***

King's County Council has decided not to rebuild that portion of Tullamore Courthouse recently destroyed by fire, the cost of which was estimated at £3,000.

***

Waterford Corporation accepted the tender of Mr. Michael Fanning to provide slate roofs and otherwise carry out repairs to six houses at Cannon street, and seven houses at Slievekeale street, for £585 and £568, respectively.

***

Clare County Council invite applications up to 29th December for the post of County Surveyor, at a salary of £450, rising to £500, with travelling expenses. Candidates must satisfy the conditions of "The County Surveyors Qualifications Order, 1922."

***

At Wexford District Council a letter was read from Wicklow Public Health Board advocating the use of Kilkenny slates for public bodies as a means of relieving unemployment. It was decided to send for samples for testing. The Council also agreed that Drinagh cement should be used in works under their control.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS PLACED.

The Commissioners of Public Works placed contracts for fencing, gates, etc., for ex-Service men's cottages in Naas, North Dublin, Abbeyleix, Carlow (two schemes), Trim, Clones, Birr, and Midleton Rural Districts, with Messrs. Mark Purser and Co., Carlow.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE ULSTER PLAYERS.
THIS EVENING AT 7.45 & FRIDAY EVENING,
THE THROWBACKS & TURNCOATS
A BURLESQUE FANTASY IN THREE ACTS.
SAT. MATINEE AT 2.30 & SATURDAY EVG.,
"THE DRONE," AND
"THOMPSON IN TIR-NA-NOG."
Tues., Dec. 26th, the Grand Christmas Pantomime,
"THE BABES IN THE WOOD."

ABBEY THEATRE.
To-night and following nights at 8.15.
Matinee Saturday, 2.30.
THE COUNTRY DRESSMAKER,
By George Fitzmaurice.
MEADOWSWEET,
by Seumas O'Kelly.
Booking at Theatre. Phone 3268.
And at Cary's, Lower O'Connell street.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY. 8.45
THE POWERFUL DRAMA.
"FOR IRELAND'S SAKE."
NEXT WEEK—The Grand Xmas Pantomime,
ROBINSON CRUSOE."
Booking at Theatre Telephone—3016.

BOHEMIAN PICTURE THEATRE, PHIBSBORO' ROAD.
TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, and SATURDAY,
TOM MOORE in
"HOLD YOUR HORSES."
By RUPERT HUGHES.
A DELIGHTFUL COMEDY OF CONTRASTS.
MONDAY:
"SUBMARINE GOLD."

CORINTHIAN.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN in
"PAY DAY."
LARRY SEMON in "A PAIR OF KINGS."
GEORGE WALSH in "DYNAMITE ALLEN."
Next Week: "SNOWBLIND," a Goldwyn Super.

THE CONSTANCE TALMADGE
SACKVILLE in
PICTURE "TWO WEEKS."
HOUSE. A Super Production.

PRINCESS, RATHMINES.
PAID IN ADVANCE.
Starring DOROTHY PHILLIPS.

METROPOLE CINEMA.
CONTINUOUS 3-10.30
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
FAY COMPTON
AND
CONSTANCE BINNEY
IN
The Super Production,
"A BILL OF DIVORCEMENT,"
Adapted from the celebrated play by
Miss Clemence Dane.
This play ran for 12 months at the St. Martin's Theatre, London, and was acclaimed by the Press as one of the greatest dramas of modern times.
DAILY AT 3.15, 5.15, 7.15, and 9.15.

RESTAURANT.
OPEN ..... 12.30 to 9.30
ORCHESTRAL MUSIC—1 to 2.30 and 4.30 to 8 P.M.

BALLROOM.
DANCING—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS ..... 8 to 11.
EVENING DRESS.
Under the Direction of T. LEGGETT BYRNE, Esq.
Tickets at Metropole.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF WORK
IN AID OF
THE ELLIOTT HOME FOR
LITTLE CHILDREN
Will (D.V.) be held in
THE MISSION HALL,
8 TOWNSEND STREET, DUBLIN,
ON TO-DAY (THURSDAY) AND TO-MORROW,
DECEMBER 14th and 15th, 1922.
Luncheon each day at 1 o'clock. No charge for Admission.
On THURSDAY the Sale will be opened at 3 o'clock by the Rev. THE DEAN OF CHRIST CHURCH.
On FRIDAY the Sale will be opened at 3 o'clock by LADY M'LAUGHLIN.
SALE FROM 3 to 6 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.
Admission on all Children Half-price both days.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES
By the late Miss ANNIE STARKEY,
At 60 RATHMINES ROAD,
THIS DAY (THURSDAY), FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, 14 to 5 o'clock.
Admission by Catalogue only, price Sixpence.

RATHMINES LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.
A PUBLIC LECTURE
(Illustrated by Lantern Views),
By L. E. STEELE, M.A., M.R.I.A.,
"With the Diggers in the Nile Valley,"
Will be held in the
PAROCHIAL HALL (BELGRAVE SQUARE),
On FRIDAY, 15th DECEMBER, 1922,
at 8 p.m.
Chairman: E. J. GWYNN, M.A., F.T.C.D.
ADMISSION 1/-

THE SPA HOTEL,
LUCAN.
A WEEK-END CINDERELLA
Will be held
NEXT SATURDAY and each following
Week-End, from 8 to 11 p.m.
First-Class Band. Running Buffet.
Tickets—Dance and Dinner or Dance and Buffet—may be had at the Hotel.

ASTORIA TEA ROOMS,
16 DAWSON STREET.
HOME-MADE XMAS CAKES FOR SALE.
SPECIAL TEA FOR CHILDREN,
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20th.
SANTA CLAUS—3-4.30, 5-6.30.
BOOK TABLES.

RAILWAYS.
MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
CHEAP EXCURSIONS FROM AND TO DUBLIN.
On FRIDAY, SATURDAY, AND SUNDAY, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th December, 1922,
EXCURSION TICKETS
AT SINGLE FARES AND ONE-THIRD
Will be issued from
DUBLIN (BROADSTONE),
To All Stations more than 15 miles from Dublin, and from Same Stations to Dublin (Broadstone).
Tickets will not be issued for, nor will they be available by, Limited Mails, either on Outward or Return Journey.
These Tickets will be available for return up to and including Wednesday, 27th December, 1922.
It is requested that Tickets should be purchased beforehand either at the Ticket Office, Broadstone, Messrs. Cook's Office, Grafton street, or at Hewitt's, D'Olier street, Dublin.
ON SUNDAY, 24th DECEMBER,
Special Passenger Trains will run as under:—
Dublin (Broadstone) dep. 10.0 a.m. for Mullingar and intermediate stations.
Dublin (Broadstone) dep. 10.0 a.m. for Galway, Miam, Cross, Loughrea, Ballina, Westport, Ballinrobe, Sligo, Ballaghaderreen, Athenry, and Killashandra, calling at stations West of Mullingar.

	a.m.		a.m.
Galway	dep. 9.30	Ballinrobe	8.0
Loughrea	9.30	Sligo	8.45
Dublin	arr. 1.40 p.m.		
Ballina	7.30	Ballaghaderreen ..	9.0
Westport	7.35	Athenry	10.30
		Killashandra	10.15

These trains will call at all stations West of Mullingar.
Mullingar dep. 1.0 p.m. Dublin ... arr. 3.0 p.m.
For further particulars apply to Stationmasters.
M. F. KEOGH, General Manager.

DUBLIN AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.
TRAIN ALTERATIONS.
TO COME INTO OPERATION ON THURSDAY, 14th DECEMBER, AND REMAIN IN FORCE UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
From the 14th to 23rd December, both dates inclusive, Extra Trains will leave Wexford for Harcourt street at 10.30 a.m. and Harcourt street for Wexford at 1.45 p.m., stopping at all stations between Bray and Wexford in both directions.
On and from 14th December there will be no connection on the Waterford Branch with the 8.5 p.m. train from Harcourt street, and the 9.0 p.m. train from Wexford to Waterford will be discontinued.
From 14th to 23rd December a train will leave Macmine Junction for Waterford at 6.10 p.m., connecting with 1.45 p.m. train from Harcourt street, the 4.15 p.m. from Enniscorthy, and the 4.20 p.m. from Wexford.
Full particulars may be had at the stations.
H. J. MAGUIRE, General Manager.
Westland Row Station, 13th December, 1922.

MONEY Lent by Post, from £30 to £5,000 on Note of Hand alone, without security, to ladies or gentlemen strictly private. No charge if Loan is not granted. Apply SECRETARY, The City and County Private Finance Co., Ltd., 12 South Leinster street, Dublin.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.0.
WAL LANGTRY GEORGE FRENCH
MABEL LESLIE & Co. AND ALL STAR CO.

WINTER GARDENS CAFE
LADIES' ORCHESTRA. 1 to 2.30 and 4 to 6 p.m.

TIVOLI (6.45 and 9 Tel. 4125.) THEATRE
MORON. AUREL PRAIAN.
Lennox Troupe, Margie Clare, Milton and Mora, Tom Lee, Wynn and Eaton, Chas. Ancaster.
NEXT WEEK—The Famous DIXIE MINSTRELS.

KINGSTOWN PAVILION.
5.30 to 10.15. THREE DAYS ONLY.
GREAT ALL-STAR PROGRAMME!
"KAZAN."
Col. Selig Splendid Picturisation of the famous and powerful Novel by James Oliver Curwood.
At 4.20 6.40, and 9 o'clock. In addition to
CHAPLIN IN "THE FIREMAN."
NEW "INKWELL" CARTOON COMEDY,
The Cleverest Thing there is in Pictures.
"Trailing the Leopard," Prizma-Color, etc.
COMING CHAPLIN IN 'PAY-DAY'

LA SCALA THEATRE.
"THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY."
ADAPTED FROM THE FAMOUS STAGE PLAY BY SIR ARTHUR PINERO.
Featuring
PINA MENICHELLI,
The Greatest of Italian Actresses.
The Perfect Filmarization of Sir A. Pinero's World Famous Drama of
"LOVE — MATRIMONY — MORALITY — DESTINY."
"THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY" will stand out as one of the Greatest Productions of the day.
The Film is 100 per cent. better than the Play which is thrilling London with
GLADYS COOPER
IN THE TITLE ROLE.

LA SCALA BALLROOM.
AFTERNOON TEA DANCES
FROM 4-6 O'CLOCK.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Tickets (including Tea) ..... 2/6.

LA SCALA BALLROOM.
DANCE
(Under direction of Miss MAY LEE).
TO-NIGHT,
7.45 TO 11 O'CLOCK.
Mr. W. A. MANAHAN'S BAND
(Personally Conducted).
TICKETS (at door) ..... 3/- and 3/6 each.

GRAND CENTRAL CINEMA.
VIOLA DANA IN
"PUPPETS OF FATE."

PILLAR PICTURE HOUSE.
"OUT OF THE SNOWS."
GREAT SELZNICK PLAY,
Starring
ZENA KEEFE and RALPH INCE.

DANCE TO-NIGHT, 8 to 11,
VOUCHERS 5/-. ADELAIDE MELODY BAND.
T. LEGGETT BYRNE, 27 Adelaide Road.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COMHAIRLE BAILE MHOIR RATHA O MAIRE.

Tugtar Fogra anuso go mbeidh Seán Ó hAilpín, Ard-Oifigeach Cuntais agus Airitheach um Rialtas Aitiuil, i lathair i dTig an Bhaile i Rath o Maire ar an 21adh le mi na Nodlag, ag a 10.30 r chlog a.m., chun cuntais na Comhairle do luadhadh thuas do sgrudughadh agus a buigaidh na bliadhna darabh criodh an 31adh Marta, 1922. Aoinne go bfuil locht le fagbail aige ag aon nidh a bhaineann leis na cuntaisibh sa, be choir do a gcuirtear do dhéanamh leis an Iniuchóir ar an la agus ag an am ata aimuighthe. Beigh na cuntaisi le feicsint ag cuc-n-aon la linn na n-uair n-oifig cuibhil ag teadh seachi la roimh la an Iniuchaidh.

SEACOME MASON,
Cleircach an Bhaile.
Halla Bhaile, Rath o Maire,
13adh an na Nodlag, 1922.

URBAN DISTRICT OF RATHMINES AND RATHGAR.
NOTICE OF AUDIT.
Notice is hereby given that the Audit of the Accounts of the above-named Council for the financial year ended the 31st March, 1922, will be opened in the Town Hall, Rathmines, County Dublin, by John Healy, Esq., Local Government Auditor, on Thursday, 21st December, 1922, at the hour of 10.30 a.m., when and where objections to any matter contained in the said several accounts will be heard. The Accounts will be open during office hours to the inspection of all persons interested for seven days before the Audit.
SEACOME MASON,
Clerk to the Council.
Town Hall, Rathmines,
13th December, 1922. K.A.A.

RATHMINES LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.
A PUBLIC LECTURE
(Illustrated by Lantern Views),
Entitled,
"WITH THE DIGGERS IN THE NILE VALLEY,"
Will be delivered by
L. E. STEELE, M.A., M.R.I.A.,
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING,
AT 8 p.m.,
IN THE PAROCHIAL HALL, BELGRAVE SQUARE.
E. J. GWYNN, M.A., F.T.C.D., will occupy the Chair.

MISS DALTON'S BIBLE STUDY
TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), DECEMBER 14th, At 8 o'clock,
GREGG HALL, DAWSON STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE GOODS OF
PHILIP RIELLY, of Sixtequarters, Ballymore-Eustace, in the County of Kildare, Farmer, Deceased.
Take Notice that on the expiration of eight days from the date hereof I shall apply to the proper officer of the High Court of Justice in Southern Ireland, King's Bench Division (Probate), for a Grant of Administration, with the Will annexed, of the above-named Deceased, who died on the 15th day of October, 1922, on behalf of Michael Reilly, a lawful son of the said Deceased, unless a Caveat has been duly entered within the aforesaid eight days.
Dated this 12th day of December, 1922.
WILLIAM A. LANPHIER, Solicitor for the said Michael Reilly, 55 Dawson street, Dublin, and Naas.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN EGAN, late of 105 O'Connell street, Limerick, Merchant, Deceased, are requested to furnish particulars to the undersigned Solicitor for the Executor.
Dated this 12th day of December, 1922.
JOHN J. DUNDON, Solicitor for the Executor, 101, O'Connell street, Limerick.

LUCAN DAIRY.
PURE MILK, BUTTER, CREAM, EGGS.
Telephone—620.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The following is the order of advertisements in to-day's IRISH TIMES:—

First Page.	Twelfth Page.
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.	Auctions.
Hotels.	Houses and Lands.
Contracts.	Garden, etc.
Shipping.	Horses, etc.
Education.	Dogs for Sale & Wanted.
Horses.	Poultry, Eggs, Dairy, etc.
Lost and Found.	Furniture and Household.
Situations Vacant and Wanted.	Music, Pianos, etc.
Medical.	Dress for Sale & Wanted.
Specific Articles for Sale and Wanted.	Tuitions.
Second Page.	Schools.
Cycles and Motor Cars.	Stabling to Let and Wanted.
Sixth Page.	Business Premises.
Amusements.	Houses to Let and Wanted.
Railways.	Apartments.
Public Notices.	Seaside and Country.
Legal Notices.	Miscellaneous.

J. W. ELVERY & CO., LTD.
GENTLEMEN'S WATERPROOF AND RAINPROOF COATS.
LEATHER MOTOR COATS, LEATHER & CLOTH LEGGINGS.
RUBBER BOOTS.
OIL COATS, CAPES, HATS,
ELEPHANT HOUSE,
45 & 46 LR. O'CONNELL ST.,
76 MID ABBEY STREET,
34 NASSAU STREET,
65 DAWSON STREET,
} DUBLIN.
ALSO AT CORK AND LONDON.

EDMOND JOHNSON, LTD.
XMAS GIFTS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN
GEM BROOCHES, NECKLETS, AND SLAVE BANGLES.
DIAMOND CLUSTER AND HALF-HOOP RINGS.
TOILET SETS,
IN SILVER AND TORTOISESHELL.
ENAMEL, SILVER, AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.
MODERATE PRICES.
94 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.
Telegrams—Gold, Dublin. 'Phone—992.

RATHMINES TOWNSHIP.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES AT
W. E. KING,
PRACTICAL ELECTRICIAN,
1 WYNNEFIELD ROAD.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
INSPECTION OF SHOWROOMS INVITED.
Prompt Attention Day or Night.
'PHONE 570 Rathmines.
18 Years with Messrs. A. Guinness, Son, & Co., Ltd.

HEATING STOVES, KITCHEN RANGES.
THE CENTRAL STORES,
MAGUIRE & GATCHELL,
7 DAWSON ST., DUBLIN.

The Irish Times.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1922.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
Dublin 5036 and 5037.
Belfast 1787.
London Central 4350.
BELFAST OFFICE: 108 Royal Avenue.
LONDON OFFICE: 59 Fleet Street.
POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION: 19/6 per quarter.

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WEATHER FORECAST.

General Inference.—Pressure continues lowest over Iceland and highest to seawards of the British Isles. The main wind current will be south-westerly, but a secondary wind depression now over Northern Ireland will cause variable winds over Scotland. Some rain is probable in all districts, but the amount will not be large in the South.

Ireland.—Westerly winds, fresh or strong; variable sky, some rain or showers; visibility good; rather colder.

S.W. Seaboard, Mouth of the Channel to S.W. Ireland.—Wind south-westerly to westerly, fresh or strong; sea rough; dull, with slight rain; visibility good.

Irish Sea and St. George's Channel, N.W. Seaboard, N. Ireland to Hebrides.—Variable winds, becoming north-westerly, strong at times; sea rather rough; rain at first, then fairer; visibility good.

Dixon and Hempenstall, Barometers and Forecasters, 12 Suffolk street, Dublin.—(Advt.)

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.

To-day	Morning	7.46	Evening 8.13
To-morrow		8.38	..... 9.5

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

To-day	Rises ...	8.35	Sets 4.6
To-morrow		8.54	" 4.6
LIGHTING-UP TIME			6.6 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre—"The Throwbacks and Turncoats," 7.45 p.m.
Theatre Royal—Varieties, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Queen's Theatre—"For Ireland's Sake," 6.45 and 8.45 p.m.
Abbey Theatre—"The Country Dressmaker," 8.15 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—Varieties, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Metropole Cinema—Pictures, 3 to 10.30 p.m.
La Scala Theatre—Pictures, continuous.
Kingstown Pavilion—Pictures, continuous.
Bohemian Picture Theatre—Continuous.
Corinthian—Pictures, continuous.
Pillar Picture House—Continuous.
Pritbess, Rathmines—Pictures, continuous.
The Sackville Picture House—Continuous.
Grand Central Cinema—Pictures, continuous.
Exhibition of Pictures by Miss Annie Starkey at 60 Rathmines road, 11 to 5.
Parliament—Dail, 3 p.m.
R.D.S. Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Elliott Home Sale of Work, Mission Hall, Townsend street, 2.15 p.m.
British Empire Shakespeare Society—Lecture, Molesworth Hall, 7.45 p.m.

NEWS SUMMARY.

IRELAND.

Both the Senate and the Dail met yesterday. In the Lower House there was a discussion on the estimates, and the Labour Party criticised the expenses of the Governor-General.—(P. 8.)

Lord Londonderry, in the Northern Senate, and Sir James Craig in the Northern House of Commons, yesterday cordially congratulated the Duke of Abercorn on his appointment as Governor of Northern Ireland.—(P. 6.)

Sir James Craig announced in the Northern Parliament yesterday that Lord Derby, Secretary of State for War, had promised to pay a visit to Ulster to inspect the police force.—(P. 6.)

The Cork Harbour Commissioners yesterday approved the Free State Senate's peace effort, called on the Government to appoint a committee to act in co-operation with the Senate's Peace Committee, and meet three neutral Irishmen who would command the confidence of both opposing parties with a view to cessation of hostilities and the establishment of peace on a firm basis.—(P. 7.)

Armed men at Drumkeerin, County Leitrim, on Tuesday night raided Mr. Carson Dennison's shop, wounding him seriously and shooting his son dead.—(P. 9.)

The small garrison of national troops at Carrigtwohill, County Cork, on Tuesday night beat off an attack by eighty armed men, who used rifles, revolvers, and machine-guns.—(P. 9.)

SPORTING.

At Windsor yesterday Rosy Sun won the Windsor Handicap Steeplechase.—(P. 10.)

COMMERCIAL.

London Stocks were very quiet, but no weakness developed.—(P. 11.)

Dublin Stock Market was quiet and steady.—(P. 11.)

The Pound Sterling.

Despite the increasingly nervous condition of the European exchanges, sterling continues to advance steadily in New York. Yesterday the pound was quoted at four dollars and sixty-nine cents as compared with a parity of four dollars eighty-six cents. The value of the pound in the United States, therefore, is within ninepence of its normal rate. This recovery is among the most remarkable features of post-war finance. In February of 1920, slightly less than two years ago, the pound fetched only three dollars and twenty cents in New York. It had fallen with a rush after July, 1919, and for many months remained in an extremely depressed condition. Then the tide began to turn. Slowly, month by month, the value of sterling began to increase, and the present level constitutes a "record." The reasons for the change are many; but the principal factor, of course, has been the rehabilitation of British credit, which never stood higher in the world than it stands to-day. Alone among the belligerent nations in the late war, Britain has been able, through the sacrifice of her people, to balance her budget. In spite of the most formidable difficulties, she has managed to reduce taxation and to begin the payment of her enormous debt to the United States. Now she is beginning to reap the benefits of her sound, if rather stodgy, methods of finance, and London once again is becoming the clearing-house of the world.

In strong contrast to the improvement in Britain's condition, an economic reaction seems to have started in the United States. Sir E. Mackay Edgar, one of Britain's foremost financiers, who has just returned from an American visit, gives a very gloomy report of the situation. In his opinion, America is heading directly towards an economic crash. The demand for all sorts of commodities, he says, has grown to such an enormous extent that, unless a halt is called, a world shortage will become inevitable. "One hundred and fifteen million people are tearing feverishly from the earth its irreplaceable wealth, and using it to maintain a rate of growth utterly without precedent in all human history." In 1914 America produced 65 *per cent.* of the world's cotton, oil, copper, lead and zinc, and she consumed about 35 *per cent.* Now her output is virtually the same, while she is consuming more than 50 *per cent.* of the world's total production. Ten years hence, according to Sir E. Mackay Edgar, she will be producing about half the world's supply, whereas her consumption will be at least 75 *per cent.* In other words, she will be forced to import even cotton. In regard to non-ferrous metals a similar situation exists. To cope with her increasing population America must spend some £200,000,000 annually for the next ten years on tramways, electric light and power services. This work will consume enormous quantities of copper, lead and zinc, a considerable proportion of which must be imported.

It is certain that America, through the great access of purchasing power which she gained during the war, has abandoned herself to an orgy of spending, for which sooner or later retribution must be paid. Britain's best policy, therefore, is to secure control of as much raw material as possible—"to sit tight on what we have," as Sir E. Mackay Edgar says, "and to exploit all the oil, cotton and metal possibilities of the non-American world." If, and when, the crisis comes, the American people will be forced to turn to Britain for some of the necessaries of their continued existence. Their oil supplies are particularly precarious as a result of their colossal consumption, and already the Washington Government is beginning to take a lively interest in Britain's activities in Persia and Mesopotamia. It is beginning also to cast side-long glances at Russia. Britain's own interests demand that she shall do all in her power not only to develop the natural resources which already lie within her Empire, but also to gain commercial and industrial concessions in Russia and other more or less virgin countries. If she allows other nations to supersede her, British industry will be starved to death. A wise economic policy of expansion, on the other hand, will place the British Empire in an impregnable position, and the day may yet dawn when the pound sterling will be at a premium in New York.

Greater Dublin.

We print to-day a plan of "Greater Dublin" as it would appear if the Reconstruction Committee's proposals were embodied in brick and stone. The proposals would transfigure the Dublin that we know, enlarging and consolidating its borders, multiplying and simplifying its communications, causing new buildings to rise, phœnix-like, from the ashes of the old. Of course, the scheme has been criticised by experts: it is their business and their duty to criticise. The re-making of a capital city is a very solemn enterprise which cannot be approached too carefully. It imposes the needs and tastes of living men on future generations; its blunders, as well as its triumphs, will reverberate down the ages. Everybody will agree that such a vital question as the tendency of Dublin's industrial movement—whether eastward or westward—ought to be determined before the city commits itself to wholesale developments. Criticism, however, is always less important than initiative. Mr. E. A. Aston and his colleagues of the Reconstruction Committee have done two great services to Dublin, even if their proposals do not survive in their present shape or do not survive at all. In the first place, they have given a stimulus to the public imagination. It is a fine thing that the normally stolid citizen should be stirred not merely to contemplate, but to visualise, a nobler Dublin, the worthy capital of a Free State. In the next place, the Committee has sounded a note of warning. Cities may "just grow," as mediæval Paris and Tudor London grew, into the forefront of history; but they cannot "just grow" into beautiful, convenient and healthy centres of a teeming life. Dublin has to-day a magnificent opportunity. If she neglects it and allows new houses and streets to drift into casual being, it may not recur for a hundred years. We do not know whether Mr. Aston's plan is the best conceivable plan or whether its execution would cost ten or twenty millions; but without some plan, and without the timely co-operation of the Government, local bodies and private citizens, there will not be a Greater Dublin. The Free State Government has promised to consider the Committee's proposals when they are "further advanced." That is a gain, but it is not enough. No Government buildings ought to be begun or restored, no streets or docks or railways ought to be taken in hand, until every proposed detail has found its place in a harmonious whole. No amount of criticism can disparage the service which the Reconstruction Committee is doing by its insistence on this prime necessity. We shall not be surprised if the problem of unemployment helps to bring the making of Greater Dublin into the field of practical politics.

December's Garden.

As November wore to a close, and sunny day succeeded to sunny day, it became obvious that the year 1922 was preparing to be a "record." Overcoats, previously produced in October, kept their cupboards until December had arrived. Stout boots and wet-weather shoes remained in the shop windows. If the best-laid plans of men went agley in this fashion, the vegetable kingdom, less able to adapt itself at a moment's notice to unexpected conditions of climate, was even more nonplussed and indicated its bewilderment in an even more pronounced manner. That the summer flowers would linger over-late was, perhaps, to be expected—more particularly in the case of the roses, which, in sufficiently mild climate, are vigorous winter-bloomers. It is more remarkable that other flowering shrubs and trees should rush to the conclusion either that spring had returned or that they had been translated to a climate which tolerated a second crop in a single season. To-day a correspondent who lives in Kerry—a county whose climate is at all times milder than that of Dublin—sends us samples of the trees and plants that are still blooming and fruiting in his garden. They include strawberries and loganberries; and among flowers are pear-blossom, elder, sweet violet, fuchsia, escalonia—a shrub that declines to blossom satisfactorily at any time of the year in Dublin's more exacting climate—roses and St. John's wort. No doubt, other gardeners in the "Kingdom" could add materially to this list of late or premature bloomers. These are, after all, strange times, and the general topsy-turvydom of things is merely accentuated by the fact that within a few days of Christmas the rose and violet should intrude with whisperings of summer scarcely gone and of spring so soon to be.

Pen and Tongue.

It is claimed that the Great War bore out in a most striking fashion the truth of the adage that the pen is mightier than the sword. The transitory successes of the antagonists in the field were ascribed by their adversaries to the skill and assiduity of their propagandists. If, however, the efficacy of the sword has yielded supremacy to that of the pen, it seems now that both are on the eve of being challenged by the power of the tongue. As might have been expected, the Russians—always inveterate talkers and proportionately averse from useful action—hold the oratorical championship. A returned wanderer from Moscow declares that at the recent International Soviet Congress Trotsky spoke for seven hours on end. He delivered the same speech, first in Russian, then in English, then in French. He was prepared to deliver the speech, for a fourth time, in Spanish; but in the meanwhile another industrious linguist had translated the speech into that language and the indomitable orator reluctantly permitted him to read it. Compared with this effort, the delivery by Mr. Lloyd George of half a hundred speeches in one week is a mere bagatelle. Mr. Lloyd George's Niagara of oratory generated only a modest amount of voting power, and Trotsky's fulminations against the non-Bolshevist universe have been comparatively barren of result. It is possible, and certainly it is to be hoped, that feats of sheer oratorical endurance soon will go out of fashion.

AMERICAN NAVY.

BRITAIN WILL WATCH ITS GROWTH.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Becker asked if the attention of the Admiralty had been drawn to the statement from the U.S.A. that they were going to build the most powerful navy in the world by building smaller ships than those specified in the Washington Treaty.

Mr. Amery said he had seen a report in the Press on this subject. No restriction was placed on the Contracting Powers as to the number of war vessels they might build in conformity with Articles 11 and 12 of the Washington Treaty. The hon. member could rely on the Admiralty to scrutinise carefully the actual building programmes of other Powers with a view to safeguarding our naval position.

In reply to Viscount Curzon, Mr. Amery said that the two lowest tenders had been accepted for the two new battleships. One would be built by Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. on the Tyne, the machinery being made by the Wallsend and Slipway Engineering Co.; the other would be built by Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co. on the Mersey.

DUKE AS GOVERNOR.

NORTHERN PARLIAMENT'S RESPECTS.

In the Northern Senate yesterday Lord Londonderry referred to the appointment of the Duke of Abercorn as Governor of Ulster, and declared that a better choice could not have been made. On behalf of the Senate he wished to express the great satisfaction that they felt that the Duke of Abercorn had been chosen as Viceroy. He would be ably assisted by the Duchess, who had never failed to assist in any good work which had been brought forward for the benefit of the province. (Applause.)

Sir James Craig, on the motion for the adjournment in the Northern Parliament, said that he desired to express the high appreciation that they all felt at the graciousness of His Majesty the King in appointing the Duke of Abercorn as Governor of Northern Ireland, a man who had lived all his life in their midst, who was their premier Duke, and was interested in the welfare of the province, and who had well served, not only Ulster, but Great Britain and the Empire. There was no man in Ulster who was so well known personally to members of the Senate and of the House of Commons as the Duke of Abercorn, and there was no man who stood higher in their esteem, and none whom they would have welcomed as much as their first Governor. He would convey to His Grace their respects and their hearty congratulations on the high honour conferred upon him, as well as the high honour that had been conferred on Ulster.

LORD DERBY'S VISIT TO THE NORTH.

Proceeding, Sir James Craig said that when he was in London he asked Lord Derby, Secretary of State for War, whether he might ask him to be kind enough to pay Ulster a visit in order that he might inspect their great forces of Special Constabulary, as well as the Royal Ulster Constabulary, and he was glad to say that, with his usual generosity and kindness, Lord Derby had acquiesced in his suggestion, and had promised to come over to witness a review, or to go round the country to inspect the police force. He (Sir J. Craig) welcomed Lord Derby on behalf of Ulster and on behalf of that House, and could assure him that he would meet with a right loyal welcome from the people. Lord Derby would see forces which, as Secretary of State for War, he would feel proud to know existed in the United Kingdom for the purpose of resisting the King's enemies, and preserving the peace, law, and order in their midst.

MR. HEALY IN LONDON.

Mr. T. M. Healy, Governor-General of the Irish Free State, has arrived in London on a visit to friends. It is expected that he will visit the Colonial Office to-day.

COURT AND PERSONAL.

To-day is the twenty-seventh birthday of the King's second son, Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George, of Windsor, who, in June, 1920, was created Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney. He was educated at Osborne and Dartmouth Naval Colleges, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Entering the Royal Navy, he became an acting-Lieutenant in 1916, in which year, serving with the Grand Fleet, he was present at the battle of Jutland. He is a Master of the Bench of the Inner Temple and Hon. Colonel of the 11th Hussars, and of the 4th Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders. His interest in aviation is well known, and he has qualified as a Wing Commander in the Royal Air Force. He is a Knight of the Garter, and has many foreign decorations, including the Legion of Honour.

* * *

The Queen and Princess Mary made extensive purchases of disabled soldiers' work at the sale at Londonderry House, which was promoted under the auspices of the War Service Legion. The Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marchioness of Titchfield, Lady Maureen Stanley, and Lady Mond conducted the Royal visitors round the stalls.

* * *

The Duchess of Sermoneta, who has been staying in London with the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, is an Englishwoman, being the daughter of the late Colonel the Hon. Edward Booth-Wilbraham, and grand-daughter of the first Lord Skelmersdale. She married the fifteenth Duke of Sermoneta, who died in 1917. She lives in Rome, but is now at Monte Carlo.

* * *

Lord and Lady Brownlow, Lady Muriel Beckwith, Lady Violet Brassey, Lord Sterndale, and Sir George and Lady Murray will leave England shortly for St. Raphael. The Dowager Countess of Onslow is spending the winter at Hyeres. Lady Ludlow, who has been far from well, has left for the South of France, and will not return till the late spring.

* * *

The Earl of Midleton, K.P., celebrates his sixty-sixth birthday to-day. He is the son of the eighth Viscount Midleton, whom he succeeded in 1907, and in 1920 he was advanced to an Earldom and the Viscountcy of Dunsford in the peerage of the United Kingdom. During his long Parliamentary career, Lord Midleton has held many important posts. He married twice, and his second wife is the daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. John Stanley and Lady St. Helier. His eldest son and heir, Viscount Dunsford, served through the European war, was mentioned in despatches, and received the Military Cross and the Legion of Honour.

* * *

Ethel Lady Beaumont's house party for the Badsworth Hunt Ball, for which she lent Carlton Towers, included Baroness Beaumont, the Hon. Bernard FitzAlan Howard, Lord and Lady Huntingfield, the Hon. Ivy Stapleton, Captain the Hon. Eric and Mrs. Long, Major Chenevix Trench, Captain Rawnsley, Captain Foster, Mr. Lycett Green, and Mr. Pitt. Over three hundred guests were present.

* * *

Constance Duchess of Westminster continues to progress satisfactorily after her recent operation. The Hon. Wyndham Baring has recovered sufficiently to leave the nursing home where he has been for the past couple of weeks. Lady Bennett is better, but was obliged to undergo an operation on Tuesday, and is in a nursing home in London.

* * *

The engagement is announced between Harold D. Herne, Barnes, Surrey, and Constance Dorothy, daught of the late Frederick and Mrs. Kennedy, Frescati, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund Work Depôt, 20 Dawson street.—Sale this day, Shelbourne Hotel, from 12 o'clock.

The lower ground floor at Switzers offers an unlimited choice of wonderful Toys and beautiful Gifts for everyone. Illustrated Christmas Catalogue post free on request.—Grafton st.

Magnificent Collection of Yuletide Gifts at Holmes', George's street.

Salthill Hotel, Monkstown—Now quoting special Winter terms.

Victorian evening gowns in chiffon velvet, all shades, for 4½ gns., at Slyne's, Ltd., 71 Grafton street.

ARRIVALS AT KINGSTOWN BY ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—Captain and Mrs. E. R. Shaw, Miss Eileen Thunder.

DEPARTURES FROM KINGSTOWN BY ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—Rev. W. Milburn, Miss Crofton, Miss M. B. Crofton, Miss Halpin, Mrs. Studholme, R. C. H. Russell, Dr. W. S. Cruthwait, Colonel Newbold, Miss Newbold.

Gift

AMERICA HEADING FOR A SMASH.

FINANCIER'S FORECAST.

BREAKING RECORDS AS CHAMPION SPENDERS OF THE WORLD.

"SUPPLY WILL RUN SHORT."

"America is heading for a smash." That is the outstanding conclusion of Sir E. Mackay Edgar, Bart., the well-known financier, who has just returned from the United States. He refers in the interview given below to the prodigality of her expenditure of raw material as well as money, and declares that before long she will be importing cotton. She is already taking oil from abroad.

HEADING FOR A CRISIS.

SIR E. MACKAY EDGAR'S REVIEWS.

In an interview with a representative of the Press Association, Sir E. Mackay Edgar, Bart., the well-known industrialist and financier, who has just returned from his annual visit to the United States, foretold an approaching crisis in America's economic conditions. In his judgment, the American demand for metals, cotton, and oil is so insatiable, and is so rapidly increasing, that a world-wide shortage of these commodities is inevitable. All countries, he believes, will be affected by it, but the United States most of all. There is bound to be a sharp halt in American progress; there may be something like a collapse. For Great Britain, in the circumstances, the best policy is to develop and keep under British control as many physical assets as possible all over the world. If we do that, America will have to come to us for some of the indispensables of life and industry.

PRODIGALITY.

"In all the years I have known America," said Sir Edward, "I have never been so struck as during the past two months by her prodigality. They have long been the champion spenders of the world, but now they are making all previous records in that line look mean. It is not merely money they are throwing about, but everything—copper, cotton, zinc, lead, oil, timber—you can hardly name one of the big staples of industry that they are not literally devouring.

"It is an amazing spectacle. There you have a hundred and fifteen million people feverishly tearing from the earth its irreplaceable wealth, and using it to maintain a rate of growth utterly without precedent in all human history. It is this terrible consuming power of America that is by all odds the biggest economic fact in the world of to-day. It is terrible, because already it is outstripping production. Before long, while the demand will be as voracious as ever, the supply will have run short. Then there will be a smash."

U.S. WILL IMPORT COTTON!

"Just think of this. In 1914 America produced about sixty-five per cent. of the world's output of cotton, oil, copper, lead, and zinc. Her consumption was at that time roughly thirty per cent. of the total supplies. To-day, while she is producing relatively the same, her consumption of these commodities amounts to over half of the world's total output. Ten years hence she will be producing relatively less, and consuming relatively more. She will be producing about half of the world's output; she will be consuming something like seventy per cent. of it. In other words, she will have to import.

"You cannot imagine America importing cotton. Well, it is going to happen. Do you realise that America is this year using in her own mills about seventy per cent. of her cotton crop? Before the war she used twenty per cent.; now she is using seventy per cent. The time is clearly coming when there will be precious little left over for the rest of the world. I don't think you are going to see very large cotton crops in the future. The Southerners have found that they do better with small crops fetching a high price. What Lancashire is going to do to obtain the raw material of her huge textile industry, I honestly do not know.

MORE OIL WANTED.

"Now take the non-ferrous metals—copper, lead, and zinc. The demand for them in America itself is going to be colossal. One of the heads of the public utility industry told me that to meet the growth of population some £200,000,000 a year will have to be spent for the next ten years on tramways and electric light and power services. Think what this means in the way of non-ferrous metals. Then, too, there is the growing demand—it has doubled since 1914—from Central and South America, and when Europe revives the first thing she will clamour for will be copper, lead, and zinc.

"As for oil, America has already reached the importing stage. Five years hence she will be taking in from outside, if she can get it, not far short of a thousand million barrels. That is what she will require to import if her present rate of consumption continues. It is with oil as with cotton, copper, lead, and zinc—the world is nearing a shortage not far removed from a famine, because of the voracity of the American demand. But that demand can only diminish at the cost of a serious halt to American prosperity and expansion. If it persists and is unsatisfied, then something graver is to be feared than a halt. There may be a breakdown of the economic order, and a vicious, violent outburst of sectionalism.

BRITAIN MUST SIT TIGHT.

"Our business as Britons is to sit tight on what we have, and to exploit all the oil, cotton, and metal possibilities of the non-American world. In that way we shall do more than safeguard our own position. We shall be able to supply America with the commodities she must have to keep going. She will have to come to us for some of the essential means of livelihood. It will be a costly experience for her; but, so far as I can see, she cannot escape it."

BRITISH CREDIT RISING.

POUND NOW WORTH 19/4 IN AMERICA.

The pound is now rising in value in New York in a remarkable way. The present rate of exchange, 4 dollars 69 cents, is the equivalent of 19s. 4d., and is the best price since control was removed from transactions in 1919, as will be seen by the following table:—

	£ s. d.
Pre-war normal 4.864	= 1 0 0
During war, highest 5.06	= 1 0 4½
During war, lowest 4.82	= 18 7
Armistice 4.76½	= 19 7
February, 1920 ..... 3.21	= 13 2
To-day 4.69	= 19 4

Concurrently, the price of gold is falling away in the direction of the normal statutorily fixed minimum, which is very important in many respects.

Ordinarily at this season the value of sterling would be declining, which makes the present position seem all the more remarkable and difficult to understand.

It is, however, suggested that special and very considerable secret factors are operating in favour of the £ just now.

With the premium on the dollar gradually lessening, the war debt of this country to the United States is less formidable, because that obligation is to be satisfied in dollars.

EUGENICS INQUIRY.

CHICAGO APPEAL TO ENGAGED COUPLES.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
CHICAGO, Wednesday.

A system of health inspection for applicants for marriage licences, both men and women, has just been started in Chicago without public announcement.

Dr. Andrew M. Roman, with a view to obtaining statistics upon which to appeal to the Legislature for compulsory examinations, is asking all men and women who apply for marriage licences to consent to an inspection. Three hundred have agreed to the eugenic test, and it has been notable that women approve the examinations, but men, as a rule, demur unless they are accompanied by their future wives.

PARIS JEWEL ROBBERY.

RUSSIAN PRINCE LOSES A FAMILY HEIRLOOM.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
PARIS, Wednesday.

An international thief, believed to be an Englishman, or a foreigner speaking English, is being looked for this evening in connection with the disappearance of a brooch valued at 135,000 francs.

Prince Dimitri Magaloss, formerly an official of the Tsar's Court at Petrograd, wishing to sell some of the family jewels, entered into negotiations with a man who arranged a meeting at a café.

The supposed dealer was accompanied by another man, whom he described as an expert, and a moment after the Prince produced the brooch both disappeared.

NAVAL LIMITATIONS.

WASHINGTON WANTS A NEW CONFERENCE.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
NEW YORK, Wednesday.

The House Appropriation Committee, in reporting on the Naval Appropriation Bill to-day, embodies a clause asking President Harding to call a new naval armament limitation conference of world Powers, in the hope that an agreement may be reached to limit the number of auxiliary ships under 10,000 tons.

PORTSMOUTH ELECTION.

CHIEF WHIP FINDS A SEAT.

The result of the polling at Portsmouth was declared last night as follows:—

COL. LESLIE WILSON (Cons.)..... 14,301
Commander G. C. Thomas (Ind.)..... 8,434

Conservative majority..... 5,667

The vacancy in Portsmouth (South) was caused by the resignation, on account of ill-health, of Major Cayzer, Conservative. Colonel Leslie Wilson, Conservative Chief Whip, was defeated in St. George's, Hanover square, division at the General Election. Polling was very quiet until the end of the day.

M'GRIGOR BANK SMASH.

GRANT FOR SUFFERERS.

The War Office announce that a Government grant of 10s. in the £ in relief of certain sufferers by the failure of Messrs. Sir C. R. McGrigor, Bart., and Co., is now available for distribution; and where creditors have proved their debts in bankruptcy, cheques will be despatched immediately to officers on full pay serving at home, to officers on half and retired pay, and to widows on pension who are clearly entitled to participate. Officers serving abroad will be paid by the chief paymasters of their commands or by foreign money order. All other creditors are being sent a form of application to participate, and upon receipt by the War Office each claim will be considered on its merits as regards connection with the firm as Army agents, and payment made as soon as possible on the claim being admitted.

TO PREVENT COLLISION.

NEW INSTRUMENT TO MAKE SEA ACCIDENTS IMPOSSIBLE.

Professor Langevin, following the experiments carried out by Dr. Richardson, the English scientist, has invented an apparatus producing extra-sonorous waves, by which it is hoped to prevent accidents at sea.

The waves (say the Paris *Matin*) are transmitted through the water at 1,500 metres per second.

A spark emitted from an ordinary wireless installation is transformed, by means of the new instrument, into sonorous waves. The same instrument registers the echo set up by the waves coming into contact with an obstacle, and transforms it into electrical oscillations which are recorded by the same instrument.

For failing to supply a list of his outworkers, Harry Stein, trading as the Dublin Tailoring Company, 9 Aungier street, was fined 10s., with £1 costs, in the Southern Police Court, Dublin, yesterday.

EX-EMPEROR'S LETTERS.

OBJECT OF WILLIAM II. IN 1904.

The Times Correspondent in Paris, telegraphing on Tuesday, says:—An article written by M. Alexandre Savinsky, which will appear in the next issue of the *Revue des deux Mondes*, contains further interesting extracts from the "Willy-Nicky" telegrams and letters exchanged between William II. and the late Tsar Nicholas between 1903 and 1905.

M. Savinsky's selection is taken mostly from the year 1904, and is quoted to show that during the Russo-Japanese crisis of that year which led to the war, William II. had two objects in view. One was to encourage the Tsar to entangle Russia in an Eastern policy and so diminish her value as an Ally of France in Europe. The other object was to set Russia against Great Britain and create a Russo-German Alliance, upon which France would be dependent.

ARMENIAN PATRIARCH FLEES.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday.

The Armenians claim that their Patriarch Zaven fled in the early hours of this morning, fearing that he would be called to account for the activities since the Mudros Armistice. His resignation has been accepted, but his successor has not yet been elected.

NOVELIST'S PRIZE.

The Prix Goncourt, says Reuter's Paris Correspondent, has been awarded to M. Henri Beraud for his two novels, *Le Vitriol de la Lune* and *Le Martyr de l'obèse*.

M. Beraud is a journalist and dramatic critic, and at present is acting as special correspondent in Athens.

THE FREE STATE PARLIAMENT.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S EXPENSES.

LABOUR'S CRITICISM.

Contrary to expectations, there was no reference to the Senate's peace movement in either House of Parliament yesterday.

The business in the Senate was purely formal. Colonel Maurice Moore wanted to discuss the terms of the King's message to the Governor-General and His Excellency's reply, but the Chairman pointed out that under the Standing Orders, which the House had adopted pending the framing of its own, four days' notice of the question must be given. Colonel Moore agreed to let the matter stand over for a few days.

A Committee was appointed to report on the powers, duties, and remuneration of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and on the payment of members and the appointment of officials.

There was a short debate on the need of fostering the fishing industry, and then the House adjourned until next Tuesday.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Dail spent a considerable time in discussing the estimates, and many of the old arguments that were put forward in the Provisional Parliament were trotted out afresh. The only item which aroused keen interest was the vote of £10,000 to defray the expenses of the Governor-General until next March.

Mr. Cosgrave explained that the sum included the cost of installing the Governor-General in the Viceregal Lodge. It covered the cost of motor cars and other equipment—items which would not recur.

The Labour members were up in arms at once. Mr. O'Shannon declared that not more than £1,000 was needed, and he proposed the reduction of the vote to that amount. The debate was lively. Mr. Cosgrave taunted his critics with "shrieking and groaning" and made such a good defence that only 15 members voted against the estimate.

Mr. Thomas Johnson explained why the Labour members were absent on Tuesday when the Governor-General addressed the Oireachtas. No discourtesy, he said, was intended to Mr. Healy, but the Party thought that the House should have been consulted before any person who was not a member was invited to be present.

Mr. Johnson went on to criticise the King's message and the Governor-General's reply. He objected to the word "Dominion," and claimed that Ireland was not a Dominion of England.

A long discussion on world politics followed. Reparations, the League of Nations, and Irish representation abroad were the main topics. The Minister for Foreign Affairs enumerated the countries in which the Free State is represented, and said that at an early date a representative would be appointed in London.

PRODUCTIVE WORK.

In the debate on the Address, the Labour members urged the Government not to concentrate all its energies on the suppression of disorder, but to take steps to organise the country's industries. They argued that the provision of work would be a great factor in hastening the return of normal conditions.

The adaptation of British Enactments Bill —a measure which, Mr. Cosgrave explained, must be passed without delay—received a first and second reading.

On the motion for the adjournment, Mr. Figgis raised the question of appointing deputies to offices of profit under the Oireachtas. He mentioned the appointment of Colonel Commandant Brennan, who is to act as *liaison* officer between the Chamber and the Senate, as a case in point. He thought it an excellent choice, but objected to the principle of appointments of this kind. Mr. Cosgrave said that he made the appointment on the merits. In every way Mr. Brennan was well qualified for the post.

[A full report of the proceedings will be found on page 9.]

RUSSIANS IN FLIGHT.

"REPATRIATION" ORDER IN TURKEY.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday.

Presumably at the request of the Soviet Government, Constantinople is to be purged of the Russian emigres who have gathered here. The private secretary of Djerdinsky, known as the Russian Robespierre, who achieved notoriety as the ruthless President of the Soviet Government's Extraordinary Commission, states that 20,000 refugees will shortly be repatriated — that is to say, deported.

Those who fled before the advance of Wrangel, and have since lived here in great poverty, are promised homes and employment, but "those who were traitors to the nation will be brought to trial."

Foreseeing this outcome of the Turko-Russian *Entente*, Anti-Bolshevik Russians have been fleeing West for the past few weeks.

STORMY BANK MEETING.

A LOSS OF A MILLION.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Carlsbad states that the Maehrisch Shlesische Bank of Bruenn held a turbulent meeting, to which the shareholders marched through the town. The accounts for the year showed a loss of one hundred and forty-nine million kroner, or about one million pounds sterling. The entire share capital and reserves have been spent, and large sums were absorbed in vain attempts to secure assistance from England and elsewhere.

Several important officials have been arrested.

THE DIALECT OF ULSTER.

LECTURESHIP IN PHONETICS.

"The Ulster dialect is just as respectable as the Ulster individual," was the comment of Professor Williams at the meeting of Convocation of Queen's University in Belfast yesterday.

Professor Williams, who was supporting the establishment of a lectureship in phonetics, said that a good many people did not like to be told that they spoke the Ulster dialect. That was most unfortunate, because instead of being ashamed of the Ulster accent they ought to be proud of it. "Indeed, we ought to cultivate it," he declared. "It is quite capable of cultivation and quite worthy."

Professor Williams commented that the work of cultivation ought to be carried out in the schools.

The interesting discussion was started by Dr Frazer, who moved a resolution that the lecturer should be required to exhibit special interest in and knowledge of the Ulster and Scottish vernacular. He emphasised that the subject should be included in the University's

Professor Savory also joined in the discussion, and moved that the Senate be requested to establish the lectureship.

Mr. H. Riddell suggested the establishment of an Ulster Dialect Society, and eventually Professor Savory's resolution, with Dr. Frazer's suggestion embodied in it, was passed.

INDIAN MOB FIRED ON.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
ALLAHABAD, Wednesday.

Serious rioting is reported from Rajnandgaon, the capital of Nandgaon, Feudatory State, Central Provinces.

A mob of mill strikers, attempting to rescue three ringleaders from the police, were fired upon, one man being killed and several injured. One policeman was also hurt.

ILFORD MURDER APPEAL.

Mr. J. Barrington Mathews last evening stated that he had seen Bywaters at Pentonville, and the condemned man had instructed him to lodge an appeal.

TURKS WARNED.

MORE PLAIN SPEAKING BY LORD CURZON.

"WHEN WE LEAVE."

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
LAUSANNE, Wednesday.

Lord Curzon indulged in some straight speaking this morning after Ismet Pasha had delivered himself of his reply to the British Foreign Minister's speech on the question of the protection of minorities in Asia Minor and Thrace.

He gave a plain hint of the consequences which the dilatory and obstructionist tactics of the Turks might entail.

Ismet's only concessions of importance were on the question of freedom of movement and permission for the Greeks born in Constantinople to remain there. Turkey was also willing to allow the Armenians to remain, without any cession of territory for a national home. She also refused to consent to an International Commission to supervise the protection of minorities.

"We are here," said Lord Curzon, "for one object, and one only—a just and durable peace, and the policy of the Turks seems to me to place barriers in the way. That cannot go on indefinitely.

"I want to point out that this question of minorities excites almost more attention in the world than anything else we are discussing, and we shall be judged, especially by our solution of it. If this Conference breaks on this question not a single voice will be raised in favour of the Turkish Delegation. They may get the support of Angora; they will get none elsewhere."

Ismet's proposal to solve the problem by an exchange of populations Lord Curzon described as thoroughly bad and vicious. It was clear the Turks wished to rid themselves of the Greeks, or to make the conditions for their stay cruel and impossible.

"When we leave Lausanne," continued Lord Curzon, "and it may be we shall go sooner than you think, the impression will be deplorable."

Lord Curzon said that it was time that the Turks made up their minds regarding their attitude to the League of Nations. The League was always cropping up in discussions, whether regarding the Straits, minorities, or general guarantees for the protection of territories. It was the agency accepted by the greater number of the nations of the world for these purposes. Did the Turks wish to join the League or did they not?

The Turks asked to reserve their reply for another sitting of the Commission.

RAILWAYS' CONFERENCE

QUESTIONS REFERRED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

No agreement was reached at the resumed conference in the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, yesterday, between the Irish railway managers and representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen, the Railway Clerks' Association, and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Firemen.

Yesterday's meeting was held chiefly for the production of certain financial statistics by the railway managers, and the proposals of the companies for the introduction of revised conditions of service and reduced wages were discussed at some length.

The existing arrangement between the companies and their employes holds good until the 31st inst. It was made in August, and one of the conditions was that the parties in the meantime should seek the means for effecting a permanent settlement. In the event of failure to agree, it was decided that the whole matter should be reported to the Government.

This, in fact, is what has occurred. The gulf between the two parties has not been bridged, and consequently it was decided yesterday to place the position before the Government.

FAR EAST TRIP.

SEQUEL TO OFFICERS' INVESTMENTS.

A charge of conspiracy to cheat and deceive persons who could be induced to invest money in the Humphry and Denman Company was brought against William Henry Bennett (53), a merchant; Edwin Alexander Enever (50), engineer, and Leslie Ernest Haynes (24), secretary, at London yesterday.

The firm, which was registered in 1918, was supposed to be interested in mines in China. The prosecution stated that advertisements appeared in the newspapers inviting people to take up positions of trust in the Far East, and invest from £2,000 to £5,000, and to receive salary and commission.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Kavanagh, who answered the advertisement, and was told by Enever that the company wanted someone to go to China and verify the title to rights in China, gave £250 for shares, and went to China, having received £250 from Enever as the first half of £500 a year. Colonel McTaggart also went to China for the firm after investing £800. Both officers reported that the effects of the company in China were of no value. It was stated that Messrs. Humphry and Denman, original members of the company, had resigned before these events.

The accused men were remanded, bail being allowed.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

PIG TRAFFIC TO BIRKENHEAD.

MR. JOHN ROONEY (Dublin County) asked the Minister for Industry and Commerce whether he was aware that the London and North-Western Railway Company had recently refused to handle pig traffic for Liverpool or Birkenhead, booked from Dublin port *via* Holyhead, and, if so, was their action as public carriers legal; also if he would state the rates for live stock from Dublin to Birkenhead.

MR. MCGRATH, in reply, said that he was informed the London and North-Western Company had refused to accept pig traffic for conveyance to Birkenhead *via* Holyhead. There was a direct steamer service to Holyhead. The Government were not satisfied that the company had a legal right to refuse the traffic, and he had communicated with them on the subject.

RENT OF AERODROME.

MR. JOHN DINEEN (Cork County) asked the Minister of Finance when it was possible for the proper Government Department to pay the half-year's rent due on the 30th June last to Mr. W. Collins, of Garranjames, for land taken over from him for the Killeagh Airship Station.

MR. COSGRAVE replied that the British authorities had accepted liability for the payment of the amount due on the aerodrome up to the 30th September, and the half-year's rent due would be paid by the British Air Ministry. He was of opinion that the payment would be made immediately.

A COSTLY "STILL-HEAD."

Patrick Quinn, of Dover street, was fined £100, in the Belfast Police Court yesterday, for having had in his possession a still-head and other articles used in illicit distillation.

The defence was that these articles had been left behind by the police during a previous raid, after which another person had been fined £100.

CANADA'S SPEAKER IN LONDON.

The Lord Chancellor (Lord Cave), the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and Mr. J. R. Clynes, and many other prominent members of both Houses of Parliament will be present to-day at a luncheon arranged by the Empire Parliamentary Association, to greet the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, who is in London for a few days on his way home from France. Mr. Lemieux is a Joint Honorary President of the branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association in the Canadian Parliament.

MR. BONAR LAW ATTACKED.

STORMY SCENE IN COMMONS.

RELIEF FOR THE WORKLESS.

MR. SCRYMGEOUR LETS HIMSELF GO.

There was another outburst by the Labour members at question time in the House of Commons yesterday, and a considerable time elapsed before the Speaker succeeded in restoring order.

Mr. Lansbury asked the Prime Minister whether, "in view of the Government's failure to provide adequate means for dealing with unemployment," he would agree to the House remaining in session "until such time as some means had been found for relieving distress, and would he consider the advisability of giving the House an opportunity of discussing the advisability of making a grant of £10,000,000 in aid of the districts most heavily stricken by unemployment.

The Prime Minister replied curtly—"The answer is in the negative."

Mr. Clynes asserted that the Prime Minister, in his election speeches, had promised to cast the burden of unemployment on trade and industry.

Mr. Bonar Law—I do not recognise any of my speeches in that statement, but I put it to the right hon. gentleman that we do mean to do our utmost for unemployment, and that the sitting of Parliament is not in itself an assistance in getting the work done.

Mr. T. Maxton—Does not the right hon. gentleman believe that the working classes in the Central Division of Glasgow thought that his return to the House of Commons would mean the immediate tackling of the unemployment question?

PREMIER STANDS FIRM.

Mr. Bonaor Law—Yes; and they were right.

This answer was received with Ministerial cheers, and protests from members of the Labour Party, several of whom rose to put fresh questions.

Mr. Maxton—The Prime Minister has said in reply to a question that the unemployed in Central Glasgow were right in believing that he was going to do something immediately for their benefit. I want to know what it is. (Ministerial cries of "Sit down," and Labour shouts of "Answer," and "You have done nothing."

Mr. Jack Jones and Mr. Scrymgeour both rose during the uproar, and as the Speaker had also risen they were greeted with loud cries of "Order" and "Sit down" from the Government benches.

Mr. Scrymgeour remained standing, and shaking his finger in the direction of the Prime Minister, began a series of sentences, which were drowned in the disorder. Mr. Scrymgeour, eventually making himself heard, said that he simply wanted to ask a plain question.

The Speaker—The hon. member must not be on his feet at the same time as I am.

Mr. Scrymgeour—I know that.

The Speaker—Then the hon. member must respect the authority of the chair.

Mr. Scrymgeour—I do.

PERTINACITY.

Mr. Jack Jones—Why don't they respect us? They start howling, and we will howl back.

The Speaker—We cannot have a debate now.

Mr. Scrymgeour—I don't want a debate; I am only asking a question.

The Speaker—The hon. member must obey the authority of the chair.

Mr. Scrymgeour—It is a blackguardly business, nothing short of blackguardism.

Mr. Lansbury (to the supporters of the Government)—You are a well-fed lot, and are ready to let the unemployed starve.

The Speaker again called for the next question, which stood in the name of Mr. Hogge, but immediately Mr. Hogge had risen there was a fresh outburst of excited cries from the Labour members, of which the most that could be heard was—"Answer, answer," a request, presumably, addressed to Mr. Bonar Law.

Mr. Lansbury—We want to know what you have done for the unemployed.

Hon. Members—Sit down, Lansbury.

Mr. Lansbury—I shall not sit down (renewed cries of "Answer" and "Sit down").—you have done nothing for the unemployed. You know there is not a thing done.

The Speaker again sought to intervene, but Mr. Lansbury remained standing.

Amid a chorus of shouts of "Order, Order," from the Government side, Mr. Kirkwood rose, and at one moment three or four Labour members were no their feet, simultaneously endeavouring to make themselves heard. While the Speaker was still standing, Mr. Kirkwood, shouting above the uproar, said, "It is for you, Mr. Speaker, to call me the right hon. member for Central Glasgow (cries of "Order")—to say that he will see to the unemployed. (Cries of "Order.") He is evading the question. (Loud Labour cheers.) He is the chief in charge; let him face the issue. He ought to resign and allow somebody with some intelligence, some initiative, to take his place."

SEVEN AT ONCE.

The Speaker—Order, order. We cannot pursue this question now.

Labour members sprang to their feet immediately from all parts of the Labour benches, and while the Speaker was standing, strove to get a hearing. There were no less than seven Labour members all speaking together. Among them Mr. Maxton, Mr. Kirkwood, and Mr. Stephen gesticulated and shouted together, and shouted excitedly at the Ministerial benches.

Labour shouts of "Answer, answer," were met by cries of "Name, name."

Mr. Scrymgeour called on Mr. Ramsay Mc-donald and the other front bench Labour leaders to stand up "and do the business as well as us."

"The cowards on the front benches," cried another member.

After several appeals by the Speaker, the Labour members became less noisy, and Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government's proposals had been explained and debated at length. He had not deceived the voters. He had tried to deal with the problem, and he could give a no more definite answer than that.

MUD-SPLASHING MUST GO ON.

The judges who carried out the tests of anti-mudsplashing devices on motor vehicles at Hendon in October, in their report to the Royal Automobile Club published in London yesterday, say that they do not recommend any award in either class—pneumatic tyred vehicles and solid tyred vehicles—as no device reduced the quantity. There have been various demonstrations and tests of anti-mudsplashing devices during recent years, and it was hoped that the tests would reveal progress. This hope was not realised, the judges say, and in general little or no advancement was shown.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT THE VATICAN.

Reuter's Correspondent telegraphing from Rome on Wednesday night says:—The Pope received Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador in Madrid, and Lady Howard in private audience to-day. The Pope, who was most cordial and paternal in his manner, conversed with his visitors for over half an hour, taking great interest in events in Spain.

DUNSHAUGHLIN AND PEACE.

When the communication from the People's Peace League, 60 Talbot street, Dublin, came before the Dunshaughlin Rural District Council yesterday, the Chairman (Mr. Hall) said that they should take no action until they got further particulars. Everyone was anxious for peace and to put an end to the present state of affairs. The Peace League might be able to do a good deal more than the people who were out for revenge.

The Clerk was directed to write asking for instructions from the hon. secretary.

"POINCARE'S HEAD AT STAKE."

FRANCE EXCITED AT THE PLEDGES.

TO-MORROW'S DEBATE.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
PARIS, Wednesday.

After a lengthy interview with M. Millerand last evening, M. Poincaré, at a Cabinet Council at the Elysée this morning, acquainted his colleagues with the result of the London Conference.

Already conjecture is busy with the attitude likely to be taken by the Chamber on Friday when he speaks there. "Poincaré's head is at stake," cries one of this evening's papers, and if that is a step beyond the mark it reflects a general feeling that the sitting may prove critical for the Government.

A factor not to be neglected in the situation is that the President of the Republic is reported to be less satisfied with the inconclusive interruption of the London meetings than is M. Poincaré.

On Friday it is expected that he will maintain, as he maintained in London, that France cannot agree even to the shortest moratorium without the seizure of pledges, but it looks as if the military occupation of the Ruhr is to be dropped at least in name.

"I never said in London that I was thinking of occupying the Ruhr, or taking this or that pledge. I do not know yet, indeed, exactly which we shall choose, but in any case not a single man will be called up for it." So M. Poincaré is reported to-day.

It is now being pointed out that the advantages to be obtained from the conditional offer of Mr. Bonar Law to waive the Balfour Note would be much greater than any to be hoped for from the occupation of the Ruhr.

FRENCH THREAT.

MAY ACT ALONE ON JANUARY 15.

FROM OUR DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT.
LONDON, Wednesday.

Pending Mr. Bonar Law's speech in the House of Commons to-morrow afternoon on the recent Allied conversations, there is little to be said of the reparation situation generally.

M. Poincaré appears to have said that when January 15 arrives France would take action against Germany, and though Britain would, no doubt, not support her, the *Entente* would continue unbroken and unimperilled. It is regarded in many quarters as a dangerous illusion.

There is no doubt that American opinion, which would entirely disapprove such a measure as the occupation of the Ruhr, is watching events in London and Paris with close interest and some concern.

It is not easy to see how America could actively intervene in the European negotiations at present in progress, and in the matter of cancellation of debt, as to which certain reports have been transmitted from New York, President Harding is constitutionally impotent.

It is at the same time by no means impossible that the Administration may take an early opportunity of expressing, though the mouth of the President or Secretary of State, its views on Europe's problems.

THE RED RELIGION.

DUKE CASTIGATES LABOUR PARTY.

"There is no greater obstacle in the path of progress to-day than the Labour Party," says the Duke of Northumberland, in a letter in *The Patriot*, on what he terms the "Red Religion."

"The high priests of the red religion," he continues, "have their headquarters in Germany and Russia. Great Britain is the principal enemy. Her weak point is Ireland. The danger which confronts us is a combined attack by the forces of internatle al revolution, using Ireland as an advance base, an attack in which the British Labour Party, the Communist, and the Irish organisations over here, such as the branches of the I.R.B. and the Irish Self-Determination League, will all play their part."

He argues that the real "Labour menace" is not so much the possibility of a Labour Government coming into power as the fact of the Labour Party's association with the international revolutionary movement. "We are not," he says, "dealing with false economic theories; we are dealing with what resembles rather a false religion." He traces the subversive movement, through European history from the Middle Ages, through the French Revolution, down to Bolshevism—which latter he terms "the third great attack on authority in Christendom." Bolshevism he regards as purely international in character.

REAL RUSSIAN RULERS.

"It cannot be too strongly emphasised," he writes, "that the present rulers of Russia are not simply the Government of Russia; they constitute an international government. Russia is merely a means to an end. To this international government considerable numbers owe allegiance in all European countries, and in America it has its agents everywhere, and it has two powerful allies in Germany and Turkey, whose interests are to a great extent the same as it own. But its strength lies, not merely in the fact that it numbers many direct adherents in all countries, but that the various Socialist Parties throughout Europe are its indirect adherents."

The Duke declares—"The truth is that the British Labour Party is merely a wing of a great international revolutionary movement. And this remains true, although it includes multitudes of honest and patriotic men, who, like their counterparts in foreign countries, have been the dupes and tools of a hidden, subversive movement. So paralysing is their association with this movement that they are prevented from even considering any practical scheme for bettering the lot of the workers. To alleviate distress or unemployment would deprive them of the support which they derive from the prevalence of misery and unrest.

THE CAPITAL LEVY.

"It is impossible to point to a single serious effort on the part of the Labour Party to help the Government of the day in dealing with Labour problems. All their nostrums are designed, not to help the working man, but to strike a blow at Capitalism. The capital levy is not really advocated as an economic expedient—nobody could really be so insane as to believe in it from that point of view—its attraction lies in its efficacy as a weapon against the capitalists."

DELEGATES GO HOME.

END OF BALTIC DISARMAMENT CONFERENCES.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
MOSCOW, Wednesday.

Russian border States having refused Russia's proposition to disarm, the delegates to the Conference returned to-day to Esthonia, Lettland, Lithuania, Finland, and Poland.

The closing scenes of the Conference last night were marked by Russia's declaration that, despite the collapse of the Conference, she had no aggressive intentions against her neighbours; on the contrary, she would continue to demobilise, despite the smaller nations' refusal to do likewise.

WORKINGTON MINE FATALITIES.

At the conclusion of the Coroner's inquiry at Workington into the explosion at Seddick Pit on November 27th, when five men and a boy were killed, the jury returned a verdict that the explosion was caused by the firing of a shot, that the firing was the negligent act of some person, that there was contributory negligence, and that there was not sufficient evidence to fix a verdict of manslaughter on any member of the staff.

TO-DAY'S LONDON PAPERS.

WASTED LIVES.

AN URGENT PROBLEM.

"THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY SAYS:—

One of the most distressing features of the unemployment problem is the number of young people—boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18—who have no work to do and are receiving no training to fit them for the battle of life. The immediate problem is to try to find out what steps can be taken to put a stop to the waste of these young lives. Much fine work is being done by clubs and other voluntary agencies, such as the Y.M.C.A., to provide evening classes and healthy recreation for these victims of trade depression; but these efforts touch only the fringe of the evil.

It is suggested, therefore, that with help from outside many of these organisations could open their premises during the day as educational centres for boys and girls with no work to occupy their hands and minds, after the fashion of the day-time centres which existed for a time after the Armistice.

THE LABOUR TACTICS.

NOTHING GAINED.

The Times, in a leading article, observes in regard to the demonstrations on the question of unemployment made in the House of Commons by the extreme wing of the Labour Party:—The Labour Party gained nothing by the crude tactics of its left wing, and in the opportunity for reflection, which will shortly come with the Christmas recess, it may learn the lesson which the House of Commons has had to teach to generation after generation of violent minorities. It may seem to the superficial observer that the *prestige* of Parliament is impaired by such scenes as have been witnessed in the House of Commons in the last twenty-four hours. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The House of Commons is the lightning conductor of the nation, and no storm has ever yet broken over it which it could not weather.

Organised obstruction to the Government of the day and a studied aggressiveness towards the chair are no new weapons for an Opposition to use. The House of Commons never had to meet a more formidable threat than the obstruction of the Irish Nationalists in the Parliament elected in 1880. That it emerged triumphantly from that terrible ordeal is now a matter of history. The Labour Party will be well advised to take warning, while there is yet time, from the guerilla tactics which Parnell and his followers employed with so much skill and so little success forty years ago. Not only did they, in the long run, inflict no injury on the House of Commons, but they definitely alienated public opinion from their cause.

The plain truth is that the Labour Party, and particularly the aggressive contingent from the Clyde, has got to learn the most difficult of the lessons which must sink into the minds of all Parliamentary minorities before they can discharge their true functions. That is simply that it is a minority, and that under our constitutional system it cannot coerce the majority.

NEW SOVIET MOVE.

FACTORIES TO BE RETURNED.

The Times Riga Correspondent writes:—From a trustworthy source it is learned that the Soviet Government have definitely decided to return to their former owners all industrial enterprises which before the revolution did not employ more than 200 workmen. In order to put this decision into effect, special commissions are being formed at the provincial branches of the Economic Soviet, and these will receive and test applications from former owners of the return of their factories, which were nationalised by the Soviet Government.

There is, however, in the decision a reservation that factories may be returned only to persons who have taken no active part in the struggle against the Soviet authority, but have, on the contrary, won for themselves a recommendation as loyal citizens of the Soviet Republic.

BEARD OF THE PROPHET.

NEW CALIPH'S DUTY.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday.

It is announced that the Caliph, Abdul Medjid, is growing a beard, "in conformity with religious tradition. The usual prayer has been recited."

LABOUR MEMBERS ANGRY.

COMMONS KEPT UP ALL NIGHT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday.

The Commons rose as London was getting up this morning, having sat for 16 hours—from 3 p.m. until 6.50 a.m.

Money votes were on the order paper, and the Labour members took full opportunity for extending debate. The expenses of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland were among the subjects elaborated. About midnight the position of ex-Service men in relation to pensions appeal tribunals became the topic, and was followed by questions as to the training of ex-Service men in agriculture. After one o'clock members of other parties rose to appeal for progress, pleading that it was impossible to debate important questions properly in the small hours. A motion to apply the closure was rejected, and the House proceeded at length to a vote for Irish refugees and the estimate of £340,000 as compensation to sufferers by the failure of McGrigor's Bank. The votes in connection with the measures for the relief of unemployment occupied a few more hours. The closure was moved again at half-past six, and a division was called amidst frantic outcries from the Labour members. A few minutes later the vote was carried by 159 to 85, and the House rose.

ICE-CREAM AT MIDNIGHT.

SCENE IN A SHOP.

At the Belfast

SENATE AND DAIL IN SESSION.

CRITICISM OF THE KING'S MESSAGE.

LABOUR AND "DOMINION."

COST OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ESTABLISHMENT.

FROM OUR OWN REPORTERS.

It was 3.11 p.m. when LORD GLENAVY took the chair and invited any Senator who had not taken the oath to come forward for that purpose.

The only Senator to respond to the invitation was the Earl of Mayo, who took the oath in a loud, clear voice.

SIR THOMAS GRATTAN ESMONDE asked permission to raise the question of the accommodation provided for the Press representatives reporting the proceedings of the Senate. He detailed the defects in the accommodation, which were referred to in yesterday's *Irish Times*, and suggested that representation be made to the proper authority.

THE EARL OF MAYO said that there was a question of which he had given previous notice with regard to the travelling expenses of members of the Senate.

THE CHAIRMAN said that under Article 23 of the Constitution the Senate, in the same way as the Dail, had power to provide for payment of its members, and might, in addition, provide them with free travelling facilities in any part of Ireland. He thought the wisest course was that inasmuch as they had to appoint at least one committee to determine matters of that kind that question should be included in the reference to that committee.

FIRST BUSINESS.

Proceeding, Lord Glenavy said that the first business on the agenda was the appointment of the committee to which he had referred. The necessity for its appointment arose under Article 21 of the Constitution, which read:—"Each House shall elect its own Chairman and Deputy-Chairman, and shall prescribe their powers, duties, remuneration, and terms of office." The committee also could deal with the appointment of an official staff, which would be required, and thus avoid having two committees overlapping.

COLONEL MAURICE MOORE said that there was a question he would like to raise at some proper and convenient time with regard to the speech of the Governor-General on the previous day and the telegrams that passed between the King and the Governor-General. He would like just to ask some questions about it.

THE CHAIRMAN said that until they had their Standing Orders it would be very difficult for him to lay down or suggest to them any procedure on a matter of that kind. It ought to be left to the House to decide whether they would entertain that particular question or not.

COLONEL MOORE asked was it not a constitutional question, and likely to be discussed.

THE CHAIRMAN said that on the previous day they had passed a resolution thanking the Governor-General for his speech and for the legislation that was promised in it, and he thought if Colonel Moore had any question to raise he should have raised it on that occasion.

COLONEL MOORE said he understood the passing of that resolution left the matter open to be discussed when a suitable opportunity occurred.

ORDER AND REGULARITY.

THE CHAIRMAN said yes, whenever the legislation came on. The last thing in the world he (Chairman) wished to do was to control freedom of speech, but he wanted to see that, as far as they could, they would proceed with order and regularity. He suggested bringing up the matter later.

MR. J. T. O'FARRELL (Labour) said that many of them were under the impression that the passing of the resolution referred to on the previous day did not debar discussion subsequently.

THE CHAIRMAN said that if the desire for such a discussion existed amongst any substantial section of the Senate, he would do his best to facilitate them.

MR. P. W. KENNY (Waterford) referred to No. 16 of the Standing Orders of the Dail, which they were using temporarily. It provided that questions relating to matters of urgent importance might be raised by permission, and they be asked by private notice to Ministers.

THE CHAIRMAN said that the order dealt solely with the procedure of the Dail. They had no Ministers there to answer questions. That would be a matter that the Committee on Procedure and Standing Orders would have to consider. Some provision might be made by which Ministers would attend the Senate to answer questions—(Sir T. Esmonde—Hear, hear)—and he thought that should be suggested in the terms of reference to the Committee which they were going to appoint.

COLONEL MOORE said that the Constitution laid it down that all Ministers could attend the Senate and speak there.

THE CHAIRMAN—Will you refer me to that?

MR. O'FARRELL—Article 56.

MR. DOUGLAS said that he thought that the Senate would be wise to take up only urgent matters that day and get to work on them. When they had their own Standing Orders they could then proceed with other matters.

THE CHAIRMAN agreed, and said that waiting for their Standing Orders would not lead to any delay, because he thought the Committee would have the Standing Orders ready in a very short time, probably next week.

SIR T. ESMONDE said that until they had their Standing Orders properly constituted they were only beating the air. If any member desired to raise a question it would be always open to him to do so as soon as they had their Standing Orders, and to draw attention to any matter simply by handing in notice of motion.

THE COMMITTEE.

THE CHAIRMAN said that if they had a meeting after the adjournment of the Senate for the framing of Standing Orders, he was prepared to wait, and they would be able to report probably on Friday or, at latest, on Monday. He suggested that the Committee appointed under the provisions of Article 21 of the Constitution should consider also the payment of members and travelling expenses under the provisions of Article 23.

SIR T. ESMONDE—Would you give us any indication of the number that this Committee would probably consist of?

THE CHAIRMAN suggested that the number should not exceed six.

After some further discussion, it was agreed, on the motion of SIR T. ESMONDE, seconded by MRS. COSTELLO, that a committee be appointed to consider and report to the House upon matters contained in Articles 21 and 23 of the Constitution, and also to report on similar matters in connection with the official staff of the House.

The following were appointed as the Committee:—

Right Hon. Andrew Jameson,
Sir John Griffith,
Dr. Oliver Gogarty,
Mr. Parkinson,
Mr. Bennett,
Colonel Moore,
Mr. Farren,
Mr. MacLysaght,
Mr. O'Dea, and
Sir Thomas Esmonde.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

WHAT OLD BLUE BOOKS REVEAL.

DR. SIGERSON moved that, considering the flourishing condition of the fishing and fish-curing industries during the existence of the Irish Parliament and their discouragement and decay since the Union, it is desirable that at an early period a Committee or Commission be appointed to report upon the state of these industries, and on the best methods to promote their prosperity.

DR. SIGERSON said his attention was first called to the condition of Irish industries through reading some vast Blue Books of the 18th century pertaining to the English realm.

The object of those books apparently was to discover why it was that the Irish fisheries were prospering and gaining holds upon the markets superior to those which the British and Scottish fisheries possessed.

The speaker went on to give details from the books in question. He mentioned that one MacDonnell of Scotland brought some Irishmen over there to teach the natives how to make kelp. Another gentleman at another time brought over Irish fishers to the inner Hebrides to teach the natives how to cure fish, and Irish fishers were also brought to the Shetlands to teach the natives to proceed to the wider seas.

Although the bounties given by the Irish Parliament during its existence were lower than those in Great Britain, they were more aptly applied. In one case English merchants complained that, while salt was being held up as an English port, a Cork merchant slipped in and bought the lot.

With regard to curing, it was alleged that the Irish method of curing was far superior to that of England or Scotland. The probity of Irish merchants also told greatly. The Irish fish were always chosen from the best, and commanded the trade of the West Indies, and not only was the fish trade a success there, but the meat trade was a great success. All these facts were in the Blue Books of the English House of Commons.

At that time Ireland had a highland fishery, and also a fishery in Newfoundland, which at that time was governed in a peculiar manner, not favourable to Irish fisheries, owing to the intervention of Lord North.

The Irish even went in for whale fishing in those waters. But the merchants in Newfoundland brought Irish fishermen over there and kept them there in defiance of the law, with the result that it became really a colonial fishery of Ireland.

SIR THOMAS ESMONDE seconded the motion, and paid a high tribute to Dr. Sigerson's knowledge of the subject. He (Sir Thomas Esmonde) had always taken a deep interest in this matter, but he would not make a speech upon it now, as there would be opportunities later on of discussing it. He regarded it as a very important matter and one which contained a mine of wealth for the country.

THE CHAIRMAN said that he had just been informed that the Government were actually engaged in the formation of a Ministry of Fisheries, and that this special matter which Dr. Sigerson had mentioned was one of the primary matters that the Ministry was to deal with.

MR. IRWIN (Enniscorthy) drew attention to the hardships which fishermen were suffering owing to want of tackle and suitable boats.

THE CHAIRMAN said that he was sure the Minister for Fisheries would be very glad to get into communication with any member of the House who would give him any information.

The motion was passed.

SURVEYS OF IRELAND.

RETURN OF PLATES WANTED.

MR. WILLIAM BARRINGTON (Limerick) asked permission to introduce the following motion:—"That this Senate requests the Department responsible for the Ordnance Survey Office in Phœnix Park to obtain from the British Government and have transferred to Saorstat Eireann all the original engraved plates, drawings, triangulations and notes, etc., relating to the Surveys of Ireland, and from the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty all similar plates, notes, etc., of the charts of Irish territorial waters, and the larger scale plans of the harbours, rivers, etc., in Ireland."

He said that it was within the knowledge of a good many of them that a large number of these plates and documents were removed to the Ordnance Survey Office at Southampton, and the result had been that a great deal of work which ought to be done in Ireland was done in England.

In addition to that, he thought that the proper custodians of these plates, many of which were works of art, were the Irish Government, and that the proper place for them was the Ordnance Survey Office, Phœnix Park.

MR. IRWIN (Enniscorthy) seconded the motion, and it was passed without dissent.

THE CHAIRMAN, before asking the House to decide on the adjournment, recalled Colonel Moore's question of discussing the speech of the Governor-General, and said that, as they were at present sitting under the Standing Orders of the Dail, the House was not capable of discussing the matter without having it on the agenda. The question should be given notice of four days before it was moved.

He suggested to Colonel Moore that it would be better to allow the matter to stand over until their next meeting, when they would be sitting and acting under their own Standing Orders. It would then be considered formally. If it was the wish of the House, they would now adjourn, and he suggested that they should adjourn until Tuesday.

COLONEL MOORE expressed his willingness to let the matter remain, as suggested by the Chairman.

On the motion of SIR THOMAS ESMONDE, seconded by MRS. WYSE POWER, the Senate adjourned until 3 p.m. on Tuesday next.

THE DAIL.

DEBATE ON THE ESTIMATES.

The President (Mr. Cosgrave) moved the adoption of the estimates, which had been already discussed last week. The amount already voted was £37,709,586.

Mr. Thomas Johnson (Co. Dublin) protested against what he described as the discourtesy towards the Dail, involved in the absence of any adequate explanation of the several estimates.

The President replied that he had given all the information that was needed when estimates for 59 departments were passed some days ago. The total sum to cover 64 votes was £38,061,086.

Mr. Johnson said that the resolution approving of the estimates should have been circulated to the deputies a little time in advance.

The President said that the form of the resolution did not affect the amount of the estimates.

He moved the estimate of £15,500, the amount required to pay the salaries and expenses of district justices up to the end of March, 1923. The salaries were set down as £12,000, allowances £2,500, incidental expenses £1,000.

Mr. Johnson—Are we not to have any details as to how many persons are provided for, and what the salaries are?

27 MAGISTRATES.

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr O'Higgins) said that there were 27 district justices and a number of clerks, and their travelling expenses had to be provided for. The reports received by the Government as to the work of the district justices were extremely satisfactory.

As in the case of the Civic Guards, the great mass of the people welcomed them, and had given unmistakable signs of satisfaction at their advent among them. That was one of the promising symptoms of the day, one of the most healthy indications of the life of the country.

It might be necessary later on to appoint two or three more justices. The administration was gradually restoring order in the country. The registrars of the Courts had been appointed on probation for two months, and if they proved capable and efficient they would be appointed permanently.

The Courts had plenty of work to do, but there might be cases of wholesale seizure of land and such like, which would have to be dealt with by the military rather than by the police.

Mr. O'Shannon said that the *personnel* of the justices had been criticised in some parts of the country, and he did not much mind that. It was understood that these appointments were more or less temporary. The impression among a great many people was that those justices ought to be able to get on with their salaries, without any further allowances for travelling.

Mr. O'Higgins said that a certain amount of dissatisfaction with the *personnel* of the justices was inevitable, since out of 150 applicants only 27 were appointed.

The pay they were receiving would be considered high if they had security of tenure; but there was none. The positions were temporary, and the justices were removable at will.

These gentlemen had to give up their own business—whether they were solicitors or barristers—and it would not be quite easy for them to pick up their lost business if they were not retained permanently, and that was the reason why the Government had to pay them high salaries.

None of them had less than twenty days' work in the month, and some of them had to cover large areas. It might be necessary to appoint honorary justices, not to perform judicial functions, but to sign warrants and certificates for committals to asylums and such like work.

Mr. McGuinness (Longford) raised the question of committals to lunatic asylums, and said that the system required reform.

Mr. Sears (Mayo-Roscommon) said that Mr. McGuinness had raised an important point. It would be better if certificates were signed by two medical officers rather than one.

The estimate was agreed to.

The President moved the estimate of £250,000 for payment of compensation in respect of personal injuries or death. The provision here made was, he said, a contribution towards the compensation agreed upon between this Government and the British Government. As regards the personal injuries not covered by the arrangement, a bill would be brought in to provide for compensation for them.

The vote was agreed to.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

COST OF ESTABLISHMENT.

The President moved the estimate of £10,000 required to pay salaries and expenses of the Governor-General's establishment for the year ending March, 1923. He said that the vote was intended to carry out the obligation of making provision for the establishment of the Governor-General. The salary was fixed by the Constitution and was not the subject of Parliamentary discussion.

A considerable part of the sum now asked for would be for motor cars and salaries of officers necessitated by the position of the Governor-General.

Mr. O'Shannon moved as an amendment that the sum be reduced by £9,000. He thought that the amount proposed was extravagant, and that the salary of £10,000 provided by the Constitution was sufficient for all the needs of the Governor-General.

The sum of £10,000 for expenses for the next four months seemed very excessive. Let them not elevate the establishment into something that the people did not desire. The farther they kept away from the old practice of the Viceregal Lodge and the popular idea of the Lords Lieutenants the better.

It was the idea, he feared, to set up a Court. How many persons were to be in the Governor-General's establishment, and what control was the House to exercise over it? He did not want to see a whole crowd of parasites circulating around the Governor-General. They should make the office as simple and democratic as possible.

Mr. Phelan (Tipperary and Wexford) supported Mr. O'Shannon's amendment.

Mr. Sears said that he did not agree with Mr. O'Shannon's attitude towards the vote. If the people thirty years ago were told that one day the Lord Lieutenant would be replaced at the Viceregal Lodge how they would open their eyes!. In his opinion the fumigation of the Viceregal Lodge would take the whole of the £10,000. (Laughter).

PRESIDENT'S RETORT.

The President said the people who wanted to prove their nationality had to make strong statements at times, and it was like the man whose teeth were being extracted in the 14th or 15th century, there was a great deal of shrieking and groaning. He was prepared to accept the reduction of £9,000 if those in the opposite benches would provide an suitable establishment for the Governor-General.

Mr. O'Shannon said that they would do it.

The President—Very well, if you say you can do it, I want to know at once how it is to be done.

He did not want to have it said, he added, that they could put persons on the establishment from other establishments, so that the amount shown would not be the proper amount. That would be financial hypocrisy. They knew well that if a civil servant was taken from one department and transferred to another, he had to be paid, and the amount charged to the department.

It did not mean that if there was a certain sum in the estimate, the amount would be one-fourth or one-third of the annual sum that the establishment would cost. They should provide certain equipment for the establishment, and everybody knew that certain officers would have to be employed in the establishment that nominally would not have to be there.

When he agreed with that in the Constitution, he agreed to carry it out in good faith, and not to have to say afterwards, if accidents occurred, that the responsibility was not the Government's. He was prepared to guard the Governor-General, no matter who he was, in the Viceregal Lodge just as he would guard himself or any other person in the Ministry.

He was in honour bound to do that, and he was not going to say that it was not his fault if anything occurred.

The estimate before them was a provisional one. He did not know how much, if anything, could be saved out of it. Nor did he say the sum would be sufficient to carry out their obligations, as under the Constitution he was prepared to do, no matter how much shrieking or groaning there was on the part of those who wanted to prove their nationality, if Mr. O'Shannon said that there was no shrieking or groaning, and there was no need for the President's indignation. The President had challenged his friends and himself to provide a suitable establishment for the Governor-General for £1,000, and they would do it, for he believed that a good deal of the proposed £10,000 would be spent on people who would not do a good honest day's work.

A CHALLENGE.

Mr. T. Johnson (Labour, Co. Dublin) said that he challenged the Ministry to produce anywhere any State appointment which would mean a stated salary and other charges equivalent to three times the amount of the salary. The estimates represented £10,000 for the Governor-General's establishment for four months ending in March next.

They were also warned that this estimate might not be enough. He admitted that the object was not to set up a court, but the object was to go as near setting up a court on the English model as possible.

President Cosgrave said that the estimate was not for four months, and contained a number of charges such as motor cars, which would not be continuous. The Labour members knew that just as well as he did, and he challenged Deputy Johnson to go to any constituency and tell them that the £10,000 was for four months' expenditure.

Mr. Johnson—I do not know.

President Cosgrave—Oh, of course not—you know it as well as I do. He added that the Governor-General's establishment at present consisted only of those who were with the Governor-General—three Army officers. The establishment was at present under consideration, and nobody knew that better than Deputy Johnson.

Mr. FitzGibbon, K.C. (Trinity College) said that this £10,000 was not a charge for years, but it included the original start in life of the Governor-General.

The House then divided on the amendment to reduce the estimate for the Governor-General's establishment by £9,000. The voting was:—

For the amendment	13
Against	33
Government majority	20

The Chairman declared the amendment lost, and the estimate was then passed without division.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

LABOUR AND THE KING'S MESSAGE.

The President moved an estimate of £25,000 to pay the salaries and expenses of the Ministry of External Affairs. He said that this matter came before the old Dail when the funds were practically exhausted, and, therefore, the estimate was brought before the House. It was only at the last moment that he came to the conclusion that the estimate should be put forward.

Mr. Thomas Johnson called attention to a lump sum in the estimate of £15,000 for "travelling and incidental expenses and telegrams," and said that the amount seemed large, and required explanation.

He referred to the withdrawal of Labour Deputies from the House on Tuesday before the Governor-General's speech, and said that no personal disrespect was intended to Mr. T. M. Healy; but the Labour members felt bound to protest in what was, perhaps, an unpleasant way against the bringing into the Assembly of anyone from outside without the formal consent of the Assembly. They did not think it was the right thing to do to invite the Governor-General to come there.

Personally they accepted him as an official—as the representative of the Crown.

The Chairman (interrupting) asked if this matter arose on the estimate.

Mr. Johnson said that they were discussing a vote for the Ministry of External Affairs, and he submitted that the matter rose on the external affairs between Ireland and England, Mr. Healy being the representative of the British Crown in Ireland.

The Chairman was understood to say that he ruled against Deputy Johnson.

Mr. Johnson—Well, I have already said all that I wanted to say on the subject. I think you will let me refer to the relations between this State and the self-governing Dominions of England on this vote.

THE TELEGRAMS.

There was something, he said, that he wanted to direct the attention of the Dail to and to ask the Dail to express its opinion on the matter. They had read in one document which had been circulated the message which was conveyed by the Governor-General from the Government, in which Ireland was referred to as a "self-governing Dominion."

The King's message referred to "the enactment of the Constitution of the self-governing Dominion of the Irish Free State" coming into being. And the Governor-General's reply contained a reference to His Majesty's gracious message to "the self-governing Dominion of the Irish Free State."

That was a denial of the claim that had been made for the Constitution since the 6th December, 1921, that the Treaty had placed Ireland in a position of authority. Ireland was not a self-governing Dominion. It had been frequently pointed out—and Mr. Lloyd George had quoted from the late Commander-in-Chief—that Ireland was a mother country, and not in the same relation to England as Australia or Canada.

But Australia did not acknowledge the title of Dominion—it was a Commonwealth and not a Dominion—and he (Mr. Johnson thought that it was due to the authors of the Treaty on the Irish side, and to the supporters of the Constitution on the Irish side, to assert that Ireland was not a Dominion, but an equal partner in the Commonwealth of Nations, which was a very different thing from the *status* of a Dominion.

Being a partner in "the British Commonwealth of Nations" did not place Ireland in the position of a Dominion. He would leave it to other members of the House to speak on that particular matter.

GENEVA CONFERENCE.

He desired to know whether any communication had been made to the Ministry of External Affairs in regard to the conferences at Geneva or the more recent ones that came within the period since the Saorstat had been established.

He wanted to know whether any reference had been made to that conference or the desires of the Government here with regard to the reparations policy and in regard to the demand for reparations and the fulfilment of the Peace Treaty.

It was important that some expression of the mind of this Government should be made known to the Premier in England because of the inevitable effect upon Irish affairs of the settlement, or the continued unsettlement, of European politics.

The Minister of External Affairs had been, no doubt, keeping a close watch upon European politics and the movements of Ministries and of peoples, and had been, doubtless, waiting for the moment when he would formally have the right to make representations to the Ministers in London in regard to these European affairs and of the danger of still further conflict, especially of the reaction upon Irish economy.

He thought that they ought to know whether such representations had been made and, without going into details, what the purport of those representations was. They could not, unfortunately, dissociate themselves from European affairs, and they ought to have some information from the Irish Minister as to the point of view he had supported in these foreign affairs.

Dr. MacCartan (Leix and Ossory) asked if the message from the Pope to the Governor-General had been sent through their representative in Rome, and if the Minister had also received a copy. He also asked whether the expenses of the Trade Commissioners were charged on the Ministry.

"UNFORTUNATE WORDING."

Mr. Figgis (County Dublin) said that he wished to call attention to the unfortunate wording of the message which had passed between the Governor-General and the King, in which Ireland was referred to as a Dominion.

Under the Constitution Ireland was co-equal with England. He had never heard England styled as a Dominion, but if they were a Dominion England was a Dominion. He did not think that if they addressed a communication to England in those terms it would be regarded as a proper form of address, and they did not consider it a proper form of address.

Mr. Sears (Mayo and Roscommon) asked what was the policy of the Ministry in regard to the League of Nations. He would like to get an assurance from the Minister of External Affairs that as soon as he was satisfied that a real League of Nations was set up in Europe Ireland would be represented, and that the Minister would take the earliest opportunity to see that Ireland had a seat in that League of Nations.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Mr. W. Cole (Cavan and Leitrim) said that he hoped that their foreign policy would be directed from the inspirations of the national history of Ireland, and that their country would take a full part in the development of such matters as concerned a League of Nations.

Mr. Milroy (Cavan) said that some information with regard to the item "travelling and incidental expenses and telegrams, £15,000" would be extremely illuminating. He would like also to support the suggestion of Deputy Sears that Ireland's attitude towards the League of Nations should have serious consideration.

He had some sympathy with the latter part of Deputy Johnson's inquiries as to whether the Ministry was taking its part in the development of world policy, though he was inclined to think it was still premature to think that they could intervene with any advantage at this time.

They had got a certain international *status* now at the beginning of things, in regard to their relations with the world, and he thought that it was of most vital importance that their relations with those nations in other parts of the world, instead of being curtailed, should be much increased. He would welcome an exposition of a policy towards that end, which would indicate that their relations abroad were such as made for an increase of their commercial relations with these other States, and for an increase of their friendship with them.

He thought that a policy of the Ministry indicating that would warrant a larger vote than was now before the Dail.

Mr. McBride (Mayo, N. and W.) said that to him the League of Nations had always been a League of Tyrants, and of no assistance to a nation in its early development such as theirs. He failed to see the millennium promised.

MINISTER'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. D. Fitzgerald (Minister of External Affairs) said that the words "travelling and incidental expenses and telegrams" did not exactly convey what they covered. They covered the cost of maintenance of establishments in foreign countries.

As to the word "Dominion," other countries, such as South Africa and Canada, defined themselves as free nations. Ireland also was a free nation. The application of the word to Ireland did not change Ireland's position, but the application of the word to Ireland changed the meaning of the word Dominion. (Laughter.)

They had not received reports of conferences on foreign affairs from the British. They had only been in their present position for one week, and they had been too much concerned with the affairs of immediate importance at home to take up this matter. They naturally presumed that the British representatives at conferences where Ireland was not represented would convey to them a full report.

With regard to the message from the Pope, it would be understood that the Governor-General was in correspondence with the Pope prior to taking up that position. In that correspondence, he understood, the Governor-General conveyed the news of his appointment. It was a personal correspondence, and the Pope replied personally. Had it been in any other circumstances, he believed that the Pope would have conveyed his message through the proper channel.

The estimate was presented from the point of view of the Treasury, which had no extensive knowledge of the existence of the Ministry up to the present. From that point of view it was organisation; from the point of view of the Ministry, it was re-organisation. The Commissioners abroad were under that Department, and the expenses were included in the estimate. The resolution of the Dail that Ireland should take her place in the League of Nations would be acted upon.

REAL OR SHAM?

Mr. Cathal O'Shannon said that he was not quite satisfied with the statements that had been made by the Minister. That Ministry was of first-class importance, and he wanted to know whether it was a real Ministry or a sham. He had not got a definition of the work it intended to do. That Ministry, if it was a real Ministry, would be a test of their *status*, not only in the British Commonwealth, but internationally.

He also wished to know if their trade Consuls were merely commercial, or if they had any political functions. Was it the intention of the Ministry that they should have political functions? If not, would not the proper Ministry for them be the Ministry of Trade? Was it the intention to appoint men whose functions might be described as ambassadorial to, say, Washington or Paris?

The relations between Ireland and the United States should be as close as the relations between Canada and the United States. Were they going to have any kind of representative in London? He thought that would be the hall mark of their equal *status* with Great Britain.

Mr. Darrell Figgis asked how many representatives were at present acting as Consuls of the Free State, and where they were.

Mr. Fitzgerald said that, in regard to the query as to whether they were going to have representatives in Washington, Paris, and London, the answer was in the affirmative. When dealing with the British Government, as the Government of England, they would deal through their own representative, who, he hoped, would shortly be appointed.

In reply to Mr. Figgis's question, the Minister of External Affairs gave the following list of Irish representatives abroad:—

Paris—Two: one diplomatic and the other trade.
Belgium—One.
Holland—One trade.
Germany—One trade.
Italy—Two: one trade and one diplomatic.
Spain—One.
U.S.A.—Two: one diplomatic and one trade.
Switzerland—One trade.

Mr. O'Shannon said that he had not got an answer to his question—would any person acting as commercial or trade representative have any political functions?

Mr. Fitzgerald said that in most places where they had a trade representative, they had another representative also, and the former would confine themselves to matters of trade.

The total estimates were then agreed to.

Mr. FitzGibbon, K.C. (Dublin University), and Mr. George Nichols (Galway) were appointed as Deputy Speakers until Mr. P. O'Maille is able to resume his duties.

FISHERIES.

IS A MINISTRY NEEDED?

Mr. Thomas Johnson (Dublin) referring to the proposal for the establishment of a Ministry of Fisheries, said that he believed the time would come when a Ministry of Fisheries might be justifiable, but he did not think it was justifiable yet unless the Minister of Finance was prepared to allot a large sum of money for fisheries in Ireland.

Mr. Gorey (Carlow-Kilkenny) said that a Committee had been set up for the purpose of considering the question of the setting up of new Ministries, and any discussion at present regarding them was out of order.

Mr. Johnson said that the President had not given any indication of the policy that the Government desired to pursue in respect to the fisheries, and a motion to establish a new Ministry should not be passed without some explanation from the Minister for Agriculture as to the division of the Ministry or the urgency for the division.

It had also been suggested that a Minister should be appointed to act as a liaison officer between the Dail and the Senate, and he took it that in one or other of the estimates provision had been made for such an officer.

Mr. Hogan (Minister for Agriculture) said that he was quite clear that there should be a Ministry of Fisheries. He took it that every member of the House would agree that the fishing industry required to be developed. At the present moment it was in an exceedingly depressed condition, and it would require much money to put it on a proper footing.

It was possible that before the next financial year a supplementary estimate would be required. He believed that the Dail report on fisheries recommended that there should be a separate Ministry for fisheries. If the House did not set up the Ministry now it would have to do so later on, and the work of clearing away the *débris* would be more difficult.

It would be necessary to divide the industry between North and South, and that and the question of the Diseases of Animals Act would require a great deal of attention.

SUPPORT FOR PROPOSAL.

Dr. White (Waterford) supported the proposal to set up a Ministry of Fisheries, and he said that it ought to be set up at once, or there would be no fish for the Ministry to take care of. (Laughter.)

The maritime fishery was being injured by lack of proper protection against foreigners, on account of the Helga being withdrawn. As regards inland fisheries tremendous damage had already been done.

Mr. P. Hughes (Dundalk) also supported the proposal. If the question were put back for six months, he said, a great injustice would be done to the people who earned their living by fishing. If a Minister was appointed he would have plenty of work to do.

Mr. O'Shannon asked what necessity there was for a Ministry; why should not the work be done by a department? The staff was there. They could go on for the next four months with that staff, with a possible increase of that staff.

Until they made an amendment in the Constitution they could not have more than twelve Ministers, and he said that this was not the time to form a new Ministry. He agreed that a great deal of money should be expended on the development of the fisheries.

Mr. Hogan said that much depended on what the Minister for Agriculture had to do, and upon what the Minister of Fisheries would have to do.

Mr. Johnson said that the whole question was at present in perspective. It was a matter for the Dail to decide the relative merits of the claims of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Transport, and the Ministry of Health in the next reconstruction. He submitted that no case had been made out for the setting up of a Ministry of Fisheries.

Mr. Hogan said that he had merely given his opinion. The Government as a whole had considered it.

Mr. Cole (Cavan) said that as the development of the food resources of the country ought to be their first consideration, he was in favour of setting up the Ministry.

The vote was passed.

BRITISH ENACTMENTS.

BILL TO ADAPT THEM.

The Adaptation of British Enactments Act having been formally read a first time,—

President Cosgrave, in moving the second reading of the measure, said that the main object of the bill was to provide the Government with the machinery legally necessary to enable the current administration to be carried on without breach of continuity by the coming into operation of the Constitution of Saorstat Eireann.

Since the 6th December no money had been drawn from the Exchequer, and it would not be legally possible to draw it until this bill and the Appropriation Bill had been passed. The measure now before the House was of real and special urgency, and for that reason it was the first measure submitted to the Oireachtas of Saorstat Eireann.

The necessity for the liaison officer between the two Houses had already arisen. He understood that the Senate had adjourned until Tuesday, though the Government wanted them to continue to sit for at least a couple of days this week.

This particular bill and the Appropriation Bill were absolutely necessary. It was more or less regularising and not legislation in the ordinary accepted interpretation of the work.

Mr. Blythe seconded the motion, and the second reading was passed.

DEBATE ON ADDRESS.

NORTHERN IRELAND'S DECISION.

The debate on the Governor-General's address was resumed at 6.40 p.m.

Mr. D. Figgis (Co. Dublin), alluding to the reference in the address to the decision of Northern Ireland to contract out of the Free State, said that he thought he was speaking for everybody in that House when he said that the decision had been received with feelings of sorrow in the South and West.

He was perfectly convinced that the economic necessities of this country would decree unity in the very near future, and there was no need to lament too greatly the decision which had been taken.

He was particularly glad to note that the Ministry intended to proceed with the setting up of the Boundaries Commission at an early date, as the Boundaries Commission was a necessity equally with the rights of the Northern Parliament to contract out.

He hoped that a statement would be made in reference to the Judicial Commission and its terms of reference.

LABOUR AMENDMENT.

Mr. Thomas Johnson moved the following amendment:—"To omit all after 'Dail' (line 1) and insert—'regrets that the policy of the Executive Council transmitted through the Governor-General should consist in deferring to an indefinite future any attempt to remedy social and economic difficulties of the people, especially the evils arising from widespread unemployment; and also regrets that no indication has been given of the intentions of the Executive Council respecting the recommendations of the Commission on Irish Railways.'"

He said that it was pointed out in the address that it must be the first and most urgent care to bring disorder to a speedy end. He submitted that the civil problems should be dealt with without delay. It would not do to wait until they had solved the military problem before dealing with their civil, and especially their economic, problems.

The dealing with the military and economic problems should run concurrently. One of the most considerable factors in bringing to an end the military difficulty would be to deal with the social and economic difficulty.

If the Ministry had not depended entirely on the advice tendered them by the Military Council, they would have noticed that the enemy, as he would designate them, had an economic objective as well as a military objective, and were fighting their war on the economic plane as well as the military. The enemy was not only trying to take life, but it was trying to destroy the social and economic structure. (Hear, hear.)

The answer that the Ministry gave to that attack was to say that they would wait until the military problem had been dealt with, and that then they would be able to tackle the economic and social problems. That was the wrong way to deal with this question.

It was ill-advised on the part of the Government to remit to some indefinite period the tackling of the problems of unemployment, low prices and the cessation of production.

VILLAINOUS ATTACKS.

Villainous attacks had been made upon economic life. The campaign of destruction, he contended, ought to be countered by the acceleration of production and construction. They would be met, no doubt, with the argument that, while the destruction was going on, while the enemy forces were engaged in their campaign of destruction, it was useless to attempt to construct.

He did not, however, think that the Ministry would argue that the whole country was in that position of being liable to destructive attacks upon its economic front. If it were so, then they were, indeed, in a parlous position, and some change of military policy should be adopted, because it would imply that no improvement, but rather the opposite, had taken place in the military situation.

A scheme of construction and rehabilitation should be put into operation in every place outside the range of fire from the irregular forces. It was not enough to wait for victory. Conceivably that might take a long time, and if they were not going to utilise their resources in building up in other places distant from the point of attack, then the end of it all would be calamity indeed.

During the European war England, Ireland, France, Germany, and America had, by one means or another, all the elements of production actively producing something, and living by the process; that something happened to be material for destruction.

He submitted they should learn a lesson from that, and set into operation all the various kinds of machinery of production, construction, and consumption. They might be told that there was no money until the present warfare was brought to an end; that until the industrial life was set moving there would be no money and no credit.

On the other hand, he would submit that, unless these forces of production were set moving, there would be no money and no credit left.

If his view was adopted, when peace was accomplished intensive production would have had a great start, and the demobilised men would have something to turn their hands to. The proposals of the Ministry would cost the country unemployment and many millions of pounds.

He pleaded that the Government ought to enter upon a policy of production, financed by itself upon the security on which every other lender would base his loan—upon the ability of the people of this country to produce wealth from the soil of this country. The Government would have to set about the problem of production and consumption immediately, and, he added, they would cut very deeply into the forces of irregularism if they could ensure that the demobilised irregulars were in a position to obtain civic employment.

FISCAL POLICY.

He invited the Ministers to tell them whether they had any views on the fiscal policy. There was the aspect of the boundary problem, which was very closely related to the fiscal policy. He did not know whether the Government had any policy, or if direct action on the industrial plan had been brought into operation to prevent the lowering of the standard of the life of the citizens of Saorstat Eireann by the competition possible by the lower standard of life of the residents of the six northern counties.

He believed that if there was to be any fiscal barrier set up the Government would have to follow the example of Australia and say that it should be directed to ensuring that the standard of life of the workers was maintained, and that no protection of any kind, fiscal or otherwise, should be given to manufacturers and employers who did not maintain the right standard of living for their employés.

He would put forward, on his own account, this definite proposition—that they ought not to allow imports from the six counties to compete with manufacturers and producers in the twenty-six counties when that competition was made effective only by the low rate of wages paid to the workers in the production of their commodities.

In connection with the railways, Mr. Johnson said that no indication had been given in respect to the report of the Commission on Irish Railways. He did not know whether it was receiving the consideration of the Government or whether the Government had decided on any policy in regard to it. He believed that it was essential that the Government should come to a decision on it at a very early date, and that they should give some indication either that a decision had been come to or that a decision would not be very long delayed.

Mr. Davin (Leix-Offaly), who seconded the amendment, said that negotiations which had been going on between the railway managers and the representatives of the union had broken down, and he asked the Government to face this railway problem as soon as they could, and arrive, if possible, at a permanent solution of it, apart altogether from prejudice.

He asked them also to give the House an opportunity of dealing with the decision that they had arrived at.

Dr. McCartan (Monaghan) said that it seemed to him that the Government was going to be beaten on the question of the Boundary Commission.

The Deputy-Chairman (Mr. FitzGibbon), who presided in the temporary absence of the Chairman, said that the House was only discussing the amendment, and he ruled this subject out of order.

AN EXAMPLE.

Mr. Wilson (Kildare-Wicklow) said that he was informed that if this country alone were to work full time for three weeks in the textile industry they would make sufficient garments to supply the whole country. The same thing applied to the land. If they were to increase their tillage they would have no market.

Deputy Johnson's idea was that the money to pay for these over-productions would be obtained by the issue of scrip, but they knew the position in which Germany had been placed by that process. What we were suffering from in this country was lack of appreciation of our own abilities. We could only live by producing at the same cost as those other people who were engaged in similar occupations in other countries.

Mr. Milroy (Cavan) said that in matters of national economics they ought to think, not of individual interests, but of the general welfare. He emphasised the importance of the Department of Trade and Commerce, which, with the Department of Agriculture, were the two creative departments of the Government.

He would do nothing to widen the gulf between themselves and those who were engaged in the destruction of the material resources of the country. The main objective of those men was the economic destruction of the country. It was not incorrect to say that on the other side one of the big weapons in that campaign was the military weapon.

If Mr. Johnson were to try to put his scheme into operation, for social and economic reconstruction, under present conditions, he would find it absolutely impossible to succeed. The tragedy of the thing was that as a result of the destruction that was going on men and women were being disemployed and were compelled to dwell in filthy slums.

The Address contained the ground work of a plan for national construction.

As to the question of the railways, he hoped that there would be no attempt to rush the Government into hasty action. Change might be desirable, but any far-reaching change in the domain of control or management of the railways at the present time would involve enormous commitments on the part of the State. For these reasons he dissented from Mr. Johnson's amendment.

Of course, he knew that Mr. Johnson had to express some dissent from the policy of the Executive Council. He would not be fulfilling the functions of an Opposition leader if he did not. The amendment had not been supported by any evidence that what it asked for was something that the House could assent to.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

Mr. Cole said that the amendment was nothing more or less than a vote of want of confidence in the Government and in the majority of the House, and he hoped that the House would reject it. With all the intricate problems with which the Government had to deal, surely this was not the time to add to the difficulties.

He was dead against the House being rushed into immature legislation. There was a time when he used to regard the nationalisation of the railways as a sort of panacea for all their troubles, but actual experience had made him feel that the nationalisation of railways and other concerns would be rather a curse than a blessing

MORE PROTESTS BY GUARDIANS.

EXECUTIONS; REPRISALS; INCENDIARISM.

"A TRUCE OF GOD."

The meeting of the Dublin Board of Guardians was adjourned yesterday, on the motion of Mrs. Pearse, as a protest against the recent executions.

Previous to the motion for adjournment Mr. O'Callaghan moved:—"That we, the Guardians of the Dublin Union, deplore the raiding of houses and incendiarism, by which the lives of women and children are endangered, and whilst expressing our horror of all such, tender to the victims, and especially to our colleague, Mr. Sean McGarry, our sincerest sympathy, and best wishes for their speedy recovery."

In moving the resolution, Mr. O'Callaghan said that he did not think there would be a single dissentient. They all deplored anything in this present conflict by which women and children suffered.

On Sunday evening at about the time that that took place, he saw the fire escape coming along from the city side. It stopped momentarily at the top of Clonliffe road, and people on the footpath were asked the way to Clonliffe road. It was just as well for the citizens of Dublin to know that an important part of their civic establishment did not know the topography of their own city.

Mrs. Byrne seconded the resolution, which was passed.

Mr. O'Callaghan also moved the following resolution:—"That we, the Guardians of the Dublin Union, deplore the shooting of such a man as Sean Hales, T.D., and beg to tender to the relatives of all such men our sincere sympathy in their bereavement."

Mr. Gately, who seconded, said that he wished to support in the strongest way possible the vote of sympathy proposed by Councillor O'Callaghan. It was no doubt a pity that men like these should be assassinated. But it was to be hoped that peace might soon be made on both sides.

The resolution was put to the meeting, and passed.

REPRISALS.

Mrs. Pearse then put forward her resolution, which read:—"That we, the Dublin Board of Guardians, desire to place on record our abhorrence of the introduction of official reprisals on prisoners of war by the Free State Government; that we tender our sincerest sympathy to the relatives of Liam Mellowes, Rory O'Connor, Joseph McKelvey, and Richard Barrett, and that, as a protest against these illegal executions, this Board be adjourned till Wednesday, December 20th, 1922."

Mr. Stafford, who seconded the resolution, said that he believed that the less said the better. Let it rest with the people. That was the most that could be done.

Mr. Davis regretted that he could not support the resolution; he could not allow it to go without his protest. He objected to the first part of the resolution and to the latter portion of it.

A Member—Do you approve of reprisals?

Mrs. Evans said that she always protested against having politics discussed there. She did not think it fair that they should come in there to take up the cudgels of politics.

Mr. H. Hely agreed with Mrs. Evans.

A TRUCE OF GOD WANTED.

Mr. O'Callaghan said that some time ago they were shocked when England executed a number of men. That day, on the morrow, of the birth of the Free State, the Government of that Free State executed four men, on the feast day of the Immaculate Conception.

There was not a word of protest by the people. The old pagan law was an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, but the new law in Ireland was four lives for one. Undoubtedly these men were prisoners of war—Republican prisoners of war. The men executed on December 8th were as guilty of death on the date of their surrender as on the morning of December 8th.

They were executed by the Government as a reprisal for Sean Hales, but they had neither hand, act, nor part in the matter.

Concluding, Mr. O'Callaghan said that an appeal ought to go out from that Board for a truce—a truce of God, around this great Christmas festival.

After further discussion, the resolution was put to the meeting, and passed.

The Board accordingly adjourned until December 20th.

DUNSHAUGHLIN COUNCIL'S PROTEST.

Mr. David Hall (Chairman), at yesterday's meeting of the Dunshaughlin Rural District Council, proposed a vote of sympathy with the relatives of Sean Hales, and Messrs. O'Connor, Mellowes, McKelvey and Barrett. The resolution condemned the Government's action and the policy of executions.

Mr. Hall said that, as one who was independent of both parties, he condemned with all his strength the state of affairs now existing under the system of ambushes in the public streets of Dublin and on the roadsides. No matter whom it offended, he said that the the shooting of Sean Hales was murder, pure and simple.

Dealing with the last part of the resolution, the Chairman said that it was a humiliating state of affairs that a Government imbued with the aspirations of Irishmen should be guilty of such a crime as the execution of these four men as a reprisal. "If other people were setting the pace, why," he added, "should the Government try to follow them? Had they no common-sense, no resourcefulness of statesmanship?"

Mrs. Murray seconded the motion. She said that the people who were to blame for the spilling of blood on both sides were the men who signed the Treaty.

Mr. Kearns said that it was right to condemn both sides.

Mrs. Murray—Both sides could not be blamed.

Mr. Kearns—There is a side to be blamed—the side that is out with the bomb and the revolver. The shooting of Sean Hales was murder, deliberate; all the same, I condemn the hasty action which the Government took.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

VIOLENT LOVER.

SENTENCED FOR ATTACK ON GIRL.

For attempting to murder his former sweetheart, Edith Mabel Noble (18), shorthand typist, by cutting her throat with a razor in the street in the City of London, Vivaldia Joseph Kenneth Parsons (22) was sent to penal servitude for seven years at the Old Bailey, London, yesterday.

The prisoner had a passionate infatuation for the girl, but, owing to his behaviour, this was no longer reciprocated.

On the prisoner were found a letter to the Coroner and one to his mother. In the latter he indicated that he would be dead by the time she received it, and that he was taking his sweetheart with him.

The prison doctor said he found the prisoner mentally unstable, impulsive, but not insane.

MISSING DIRECTOR.

MR. W. H. B. QUILLIAM CABLES THAT HE IS COMING HOME.

The unexpected message from Cannes announcing the return on Tuesday of Mr. W. H. B. Quilliam, the Chairman of the Direct Fish Supplies, has not yet been confirmed by letter.

Mr. H. E. Warner, the solicitor of the company, stated yesterday that since March no news had been received from Mr. Quilliam, who then failed to appear at a meeting called to consider the winding up of the concern.

From the Athboy training establishment of the late Mr. Parr some thirteen horses were embarked at the North Wall yesterday for shipment by the L.N.W.R. line steamer to Holyhead.

SKERRY'S SCHOOL,
10 Harcourt street, Dublin, provides Specialised Tuition in Shorthand, Typewriting, and Bookkeeping, etc. The most up-to-date Commercial School in Ireland. Shorthand Speed Classes to suit all rates. Proficient Students assisted to situations. 1,324 Certificates in Shorthand, Typewriting, and Bookkeeping obtained by Students of the School since January, 1919.—(Advt.)

TYPHUS OUTBREAK.

BELMULLET COUNCIL'S CALL FOR AN INQUIRY.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The present epidemic of typhus fever in the barony of Erris, North Mayo, is said to be the worst since the days of the famine. Both medical officers of the Union being ill, the care of the sick is left to the medical officer of an adjoining district—Dr. Crowley, Ballycastle.

At a meeting of Belmullet District Council, the Chairman called for a sworn inquiry into the measures taken to combat the disease.

The outbreak of typhus fever in County Mayo was the subject of a report issued yesterday by the Ministry of Local Government. The following is the text:—

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT.

In the middle of last June cases of typhus fever came to be reported to the Minister of Local Government by the Medical Officers of Health in Belmullet, and have continued at intervals over the intervening period.

In all, about twenty cases have come under notice, including the Sanitary Sub-Officer, who contracted the infection in the discharge of his duties, and one of the nursing sisters who nursed the patients in the local hospital.

The source of the disease has been attributed to crowding in a disused coastguard station, in which families took up their abodes and deserted their homes.

Belmullet has long been recognised as a district in which typhus fever may be said to be endemic. The population is very poor, living in small and congested homes, with primitive habits, and the practice of housing animals in dwellings still persists.

The normal disadvantages of the district have been aggravated by the unsettled conditions of the present time, and sanitary administration is being carried on in the area under the gravest disadvantages.

REMEDIAL ACTION.

As soon as communications permitted the district was visited by an inspector of the Ministry, who reported on the immediate needs of the situation. Subsequently a medical inspector was despatched to the district on two occasions to render such advice and assistance as might be needed.

The other action taken by the Ministry may be summarised thus:—

1—The dispatch of an additional medical officer to aid the local medical staff in attendance on the sick, and in preventive measures.

2—The dispatch, in conjunction with the Lady Dudley Nursing Organisation, of two trained and experienced nurses for the care of fever patients.

3—The dispatch of equipment for six beds in the local hospital.

The most recent information received by the Ministry is that there are no fever cases at present in the district, excepting two contacts, who are under observation in hospital.

NATIONALISED RAILWAYS.

THE CASE OF IRELAND.

At a meeting of Trinity College Historical Society last night, the question, "That this House approves of the nationalisation of railways," was, after debate, defeated by a majority of ten votes.

Mr. M. F. Keogh, general manager of the Midland Great Western Railway Company of Ireland, who presided, asked if the railway system of the country would be more efficient under a system of nationalisation than under commercial management; would there be a saving in running costs? He pointed out that, while Labour most prominently urged nationalisation, the commercial interests had recently stated their objections to it. He agreed that Labour was entitled to a fair share out of the industry and to proper conditions and proper pay, but Labour believed—it made no disguise about it—that under nationalisation its position would be unassailable. If they were right, it meant that the cost of running the railways would be greater than now. Most of the Irish railways are being run at a loss, and if nationalisation came to-morrow, the new State would have to shoulder, not alone the deficit, but would have to assume responsibility for a deficit which, he prophesied, would be far larger in twelve month's time.

Having compared Government with private management in other directions, Mr. Keogh expressed the opinion that under Government management they would have less efficient control. He referred to the two special difficulties in the way of nationalisation in Ireland—two separate executives and the question of finance. With regard to the former, he said that the boundary from the railway point of view, was impossible. On the Great Northern line alone it cut through at 12 or 14 points, and if they were to have grouping as an alternative, they ought to have it by treating the railway system as a whole.

Concerning the second difficulty—the question of finance—Mr. Keogh said the deficit is there. Is this young State to take over a deficit already created, and which seems likely to increase in a short time to double that amount? Is this young State, with all its burdens and liabilities, to take over, in addition, this unknown liability?

A LAND PURCHASE BILL.

NORTHERN IRELAND'S APPEAL.

A meeting of the members of the Ulster Liberal Unionist Association was held yesterday at the Ulster Reform Club. The President (Right Hon. H. M. Pollock, M.P., D.L.) presided, and there was a large attendance.

A discussion took place on the subject of the necessity for the completion of land purchase in Northern Ireland, and, on the motion of Mr. Thomas Millveen, seconded by the Right Hon. J. M. Andrew, and supported by Mr. James McConnell, J.P., Colonel F. H. Crawford, Mr James Mackie, and Mr. H. De F. Montgomery, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"That we earnestly appeal to the Imperial Government at once to introduce and carry through Parliament a bill for the completion of land purchase in Northern Ireland, in pursuance of the undertaking given by the late Prime Minister, Mr Lloyd George, that a measure for the completion of land purchase would be passed along with the bill for Irish self-government.

"That copies of this resolution be sent to the British Prime Minister, to the members for Northern Ireland in the Imperial Parliament, and to the Prime Minister and members of the Parliament of Northern Ireland."

The subject was raised in the Senate of the Northern Parliament by Mr. H. de F. Montgomery, and Lord Londonderry replied that the matter had been reserved to the Imperial Parliament under the Government of Ireland Act, but he assured the House that nothing would be left undone by way of representation to the Imperial Government to expedite matters.

In the Northern House of Commons Sir James Craig said that he would prosecute the matter of land purchase with the same vigour as he had prosecuted other things.

BOMB-THROWING IN DUBLIN.

On Tuesday night, at about half-past eight o'clock, a bomb was thrown into the front garden of the house, 9 North Circular road, Dublin, which is occupied by British military officers. The bomb exploded in the garden, breaking some windows, but doing no other damage.

AN EMPLOYER'S CRUELTY.

The Barrow (Cumberland) County Court Judge yesterday awarded £50, with costs, as damages for the alleged cruelty of George Wilburn to Alfred Stirzacker, a youth of seventeen, whom he hired on his farm. It was alleged that the defendant kicked the boy with clogs, struck him with a hay fork, blackened his eyes and pricked his ears. The plaintiff's solicitor said that he would lay the case before the Public Prosecutor.

NATIONAL POST ATTACKED.

A LEITRIM RAID.

SHOPKEEPER'S SON MURDERED.

SLIGO UNDER CURFEW.

Carrigtwohill Barrack, County Cork, was attacked with rifle, machine-gun, and revolver by a flying column on Tuesday night.

The attackers are said to have numbered eighty, while the strength of the garrison was about twelve men. The attackers were beaten off after 45 minutes' fight.

Armed men on Tuesday night at Drumkeerin, County Leitrim, raided the shop of Mr. Carson Dennison, seriously wounding him and shooting his son dead.

A Curfew has been imposed on Sligo town between the hours of 8 p.m. and 7 a.m.

COUNTY CORK.

CARRIGTWOHILL FIGHT

FLYING COLUMN'S ATTACK REPULSED.

A flying column, numbering about eighty men, on Tuesday night attempted to capture Carrigtwohill military barracks, which is held by national troops. The attack was made at 9 o'clock, but was beaten off by the garrison of twelve after 45 minutes' fighting.

The attackers used bombs, rifles, and revolvers from both sides of the barracks, as well as Verey lights. Reinforcements from Midleton caused them to retreat. No national troops were wounded.

Two soldiers returning from duty at the Stone Bridge outpost, Youghal, yesterday, were fired at from the Quarry Hill. They took the nearest shelter available, and so escaped. They were near the spot where the boy soldier, Travers, was fired at and dangerously wounded on Monday night. Travers is in a very low condition, and is not expected to recover. The outrage was strongly denounced from the pulpit in the parish church on Tuesday night.

COUNTY LEITRIM.

DRUMKEERIN RAID.

SHOPKEEPER WOUNDED; HIS SON SHOT DEAD.

Our Manorhamilton Correspondent writes:—A report reached the National troops at Manorhamilton yesterday, that on Tuesday night three armed and masked men raided the drapery and licensed house of Mr. Carson Dennison, of Drumkeerin. Mr. Dennison was seriously wounded, and his son was shot dead. No further particulars are known. Mr. Dennison and his family were very popular in the district.

COUNTY MAYO.

AMMUNITION DUMP.

National troops from Castlebar, operating in Newport and Shramore districts, have discovered a big dump of ammunition, bombs, and other explosives, as well as a number of important documents. The documents contain very important information in regard to armed activity in the West.

The first train that attempted to run from Newport to Mulrany and Achill has been derailed.

Troops from Castlebar captured Charles Gavin, of Westport, and Patrick Duffy, of Aughagour, at Islandeady on Sunday morning.

SLIGO DISTRICT.

CURFEW REGULATION.

General Farrelly, Commanding the 3rd Western Division of the National Army, has issued a proclamation in Sligo enforcing "Curfew" between the hours of 8 p.m. and 7 a.m.

COUNTY LOUTH.

MAIL VAN ROBBED.

On Tuesday evening, while the motor mail van was leaving the village of Louth and coming to Dundalk, it was boarded by three young men armed with revolvers. They ordered the driver to proceed to Castlebellingham, which he did.

When some distance on the road the men extinguished the lights on the van, and ordered the driver to pull up. As he did so a large party of men came alongside and removed the mails. The driver was compelled to drive some of the men to Readypenny, after which he was allowed to go to Dundalk.

Yesterday morning the mails were discovered along the roadside. Some of the letters had been opened and were marked: "Censored by the I.R.A."

During Tuesday night the telegraphic wires were cut in some districts in South Louth, and telephone wires north of Dundalk were also cut.

COUNTY TIPPERARY.

THE ATTACK ON CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

Our Carrick-on-Suir Correspondent states:—The bodies of Sergeant Gardiner, who died from wounds, and Private Gilsinan, who was killed in Saturday's sudden incursion of armed men, have been taken to Kilkenny, whither also the wounded men have been removed. The girl, Ellen O'Brien, who was wounded during the fight, is out of danger.

Three young men named Organ, Power, and Lyons were arrested by National troops. Power is said to have had a revolver in his possession when arrested.

COUNTY LIMERICK.

SNIPING AT MILITARY POSTS.

Military posts at the County Jail and the locomotive works, Limerick, were attacked on Monday night, the sniping being unusually heavy. The guards returned the fire. Tney suffered no casualties.

BOMB IN A BISCUIT BOX.

FOUND DURING A SEARCH BY POLICE.

At the Larne Petty Sessions, Patrick McKeown, a farmer and shopkeeper, of Ballyvaddy, Glenarm, was charged under the Firearms Act, with the possession of a Mills' bomb.

The police stated that they found the bomb in a biscuit box in a loft over the shop. A police sergeant gave McKeown an excellent character.

The defence was that McKeown knew nothing of the bomb, which could have been placed in the box by anyone who went into the shop.

The Court imposed a fine of £3 and ordered the defendant to enter into a personal surety of £5.

RAILWAY NOTICES.

In our advertising columns to-day the Midland Great Western Railway Company announce cheap excursions from and to Dublin during the Christmas holidays.

The Dublin and South-Eastern Railway Company announce alterations in their train services, which will come into operation to-day.

Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Price 5s. Sold by all Chemists and Stores; or post free from Proprietors, Martin, Chemists, Southampton.—[Advt.]

WOMEN CHASE ESCAPED CONVICT.

CONMY'S SECOND BID FOR LIBERTY.

RECAPTURED IN 2¼ HOURS.

Arthur Conmy, the Isle of Wight convict, who achieved fame last May by his escape from Parkhurst, has broken prison again.

But the luck which attended his first adventure deserted him this time, and he was re-captured ingloriously in 2½ hours.

He escaped in semi-darkness—at 7 a.m. yesterday—and made off in the direction of Ryde. He was soon missed, warders were promptly on his track, and he was captured at 9.30.

Conmy had been brought from the prison at about 6.30 to the prison farm, where he was employed on his usual task of exercising a bull in the yard. At about 7 o'clock the bull was found unattended, and pursuit of the vanished convict was at once begun.

He was captured after an exciting chase, in which, besides prison officers, farm workers and their wives, took part. A labourer having breakfast in his cottage saw Conmy creeping along under a hedge.

He gave chase himself, and sounded the alarm to prison officers in the distance, and people working in the vicinity, including women.

They chased Conmy across three fields and through a wood. In emerging from the wood the convict fell into a deep ditch, where he was captured by two warders, in a breathless condition.

He submitted quietly, but said he should have another try.

POSITION AT PETTIGO.

PREPARING FOR THE NEW REGIME.

Our Enniskillen Correspondent states that during last week "conversations" took place at Pettigo between National Army officers, on the one hand, and British military authorities and Royal Ulster Constabulary officers, on the other, "preparatory to the handing over of the district by the British to the Free State."

Also there was a meeting between representatives of the Free State and of the local people. The Free State representatives were Captain Macnaghten, the defeated candidate in the recent election at Derry; Captain Boyce, who is to command the 120 men of the National Army who will be quartered in Pettigo when the British forces leave it on 5th January next, and Sergeant Murray, who commands the Civic Guard.

The Free State representatives conferred with the officer commanding the British forces, with Royal Ulster Constabulary officials, including Colonel Sir Charles Wickham, Inspector-General; Mr. Gerity, County Inspector, Fermanagh, and Sir Basil S. Brooke, Bart., County Commandant of the Fermanagh Special Constabulary. Among the matters discussed were guarantees that Fermanagh farmers from the Letter district should be free to travel by the road to Pettigo and Kesh which runs through part of the Free State. No agreement was reached, the several parties having to report to their own authorities.

MEETING THE PEOPLE.

After the conferences with the military and police, the Free State representatives expressed a desire to meet the people of the district, and a meeting was arranged, the people being represented by the Rev. Mr. McKigney, rector of Pettigo; the Rev. W. Stack, Colonel Barton, D.L., and Messrs. W. A. Murphy, Robert Neville, T. Lyttle, J. Humphreys, John Graham (Letter), and John Aiken.

Captain Macnaghten is reported to have told the people that he brought them a guarantee of protection and an offer of friendship. The law, he said, would be carried out impartially, irrespective of religion or politics, and he wanted the co-operation of everyone in assisting to preserve the peace. No one would be molested, and all would have freedom to carry on their business as they liked.

Mr. McKigney asked what guarantee Protestants would have against capricious arrests, such as had taken place before when Southern troops had occupied the town.

The Free State officers replied that they could guarantee to no man freedom from arrest, but Captain Joyce said that if the people of Pettigo would undertake to indulge in no active hostility against the Free State or its troops, he would guarantee freedom from molestation. He could not, however, guarantee absolute protection in case of an armed attack by the Free State's enemies in Southern Ireland.

One of the people's representatives said that if Captain Macnaghten and his Government wanted to create confidence, they should pay for the goods that were requisitioned by the Free State forces in May and June last, and also pay for the damage done to public property and for motor cars taken at the same time.

Captain Macnaghten could not promise any payment, but said that he would have the matter looked into.

Captain Boyce reminded the people that a certain time would be given to the people to deliver up their arms, which they could not hold without permits. Anyone arrested for having arms would be tried by the military courts. He would show no distinction between Protestant and Roman Catholic.

Colonel Barton, replying, generally, said that without prejudice to their opinions, the people would do all they could to preserve order in the district so long as the Free State troops were the only organised authority in the district.

HISTORIC INSTITUTION.

COLLEGE OF SURGEONS' PRIZE-WINNERS.

Sir William I. de Courcy Wheeler, President, distributed the prizes at a meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, held in Dublin yesterday.

He briefly touched on important and interesting events in the 140 years' history of that College, and said that if anyone asked him how it was that that College had survived in a robust condition through all the storms and passions of the past and present, he would say: because it rested content in strictly attending to its own affairs. The College of Surgeons in the past had contributed its mite towards the welfare of Ireland, and whatever rôle the rulers of the country assigned to it in the future it would play its part faithfully, and, while doing so, endeavour to uphold its great traditions.

It was impossible for them as Irishmen to put out of their minds the great events taking place around them, and it would be affectation to say that their pulse beats were not accelerated, but at the same time let them not forget that politics, medicine, and surgery were an incompatible mixture which produced an explosion, and which should have no place in their College pharmacopœa. Medical schools should be homes of sober thought; serious study, impartial judgment, an earnest desire for truth; building up slowly, steadily, and laboriously the nobler and more enduring elements of national life.

Prizes were distributed as follow:—

Practical Anatomy (Junior)—S. Smyth, first prize and medal; W. Kingsberg, second prize and certificate.

Practical Anatomy (Senior)—M. O'Regan, first prize and medal; A. F. Cook, second prize and certificate.

Systematic Anatomy—W. M. Watson, first prize and medal; M. O'Regan, second prize and certificate.

Surface and Topographical Anatomy—G. E. Wilson, first prize and medal; P. J. Mulcahy, second prize and certificate.

Stoney Memorial Gold Medal—G. E. Wilson.

Surgery—D. M. O'Connor, first prize and medal; J. J. Mackey, second prize and certificate.

Medicine—M. Coleman, first prize and medal; J. J. Mackey, second prize and certificate.

Midwifery—P. Kileoyne first prize and medal; H. Bugler, second prize and certificate.

Physiology—G. E. Wilson, first prize and medal.

Chemistry—W. Burgess, first prize and medal.

Physics—Mrs. M. E. Ryan, first prize and medal.

Histology—H. S. K. Lowry, first prize and medal.

Biology—A. P. O'Hara, first prize and medal; J. Owens, second prize and certificate.

Operative Surgery—R. D. Sealy, gold medal; J. J. Mackey, silver medal.

Materia Medica—P. M. Banim, first prize and medal; Miss D. E. Campbell second prize and certificate.

Public Health and Forensic Medicine—Miss A. Halpenny, first prize and medal; E. G. Cookson, ditto; D. Gordon, second prize and certificate.

Pathology—W. McCurrey, first prize and medal; T. V. C. Nolan, second prize and certificate.

Dental Anatomy—W. W. Harling, first prize and medal; W. Mecauley, second prize and certificate.

Practical Chemistry—W. Kingsberg, first prize and medal.

Macnaughton-Jones Gold Medal—Michael Coleman.

Captain Harry Godfrey Massy-Miles' Prize—Michael Brendan Devane.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

AN IRISH PROTEST.

BILL READ A SECOND TIME.

In the House of Lords last night the Earl of Ancaster moved the second reading of the Importation of Animals Bill.

Viscount Long thanked the Government for introducing the bill, but regretted the elimination of the clause granting power, under certain limitations, for the cattle from the Dominions other than Canada to come into this country.

The Marquis of Lincolnshire and the Earl of Denbigh welcomed the bill.

The Earl of Jersey was sorry that the Government had accepted this legacy from the late Government, particularly at a time of such grave agricultural depression.

The Earl of Donoughmore protested against the provision in the bill subjecting Irish cattle to six days' detention in Great Britain. There was, he said, a very strong feeling in all parts of Ireland in reference to this matter. It was wrong when legislating in the interests of Canada to pass a provision that would be very harmful to Ireland. A pledge was given by Mr. Churchill and Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen without any consultation taking place with the representatives of Ireland.

He understood that when an offer was made by the Irish Board of Agriculture to help the English Board of Agriculture in connection with this bill, the Irish Board were informed that their assistance was not needed, as the bill would not affect Ireland in any way. That provision was bound to affect the price of Irish cattle and increase the price of meat, and it might lead Irish cattle breeders to seek a fresh market for their cattle. The Irish cattle trade was a very big thing, even from the British point of view.

The Duke of Devonshire, replying on the discussion, said that there were many demands that the discretionary power as to a period of detention of Irish cattle should be extended to fourteen days. He could not imagine any Minister of Agriculture who would, for many years to come, contemplate a reduction in the period of six days fixed in the bill. There was not the slightest hope of a reduction of the period, even if the present bill had not been introduced.

He regretted the disappearance in the House of Commons of the clause permitting the entrance of cattle from other Dominions than Canada. If a Colonial Conference took place next year, and this point was raised and a mutual arrangement could be reached on it, the Government would bring in legislation to put it into effect. It was undoubtedly the intention of the late, as it was of the present, Government, that the provision with regard to the other Dominions should remain in the bill. (Hear, hear.)

The bill was read a second time.

SUNDAY INSPECTIONS OF POLICE.

NORTHERN MEMBER'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Coote asked the Minister of Home Affairs, in the Northern Parliament, yesterday, if he would state what were the special reasons for selecting the Christian Sabbath as a day on which to hold official Government inspections of the Constabulary forces.

The Minister, in reply, said that he presumed the hon. member referred to the inspection of the forces when attending church parades. It had always been regarded as part of the duty of the Crown forces to attend Divine Service, and he should be sorry if this salutary practice was neglected in the Special Constabulary forces.

Mr. Coote said that owing to what he described as the unsatisfactory nature of the reply, he would raise the matter on the motion for the adjournment. There was an innuendo, he said, in the reply from the Minister that he (Mr. Coote) wanted church parades stopped. Such was not the case. What he objected to was the military inspections and the general display of militarism. These displays were causing great pain to the people of Ulster, and the Minister when he made such an innuendo showed that he knew nothing of the spirit of the people of Ulster.

Mr. Crawford said that he agreed with Mr. Coote that the Sabbath day was not the day for public military inspections.

Mr. McGuffin said that he was rather surprised that his hon. friend, the member for Tyrone and Fermanagh, had taken up the attitude on the question he had referred to in the way that he did, because more serious happenings had been taking place throughout the kingdom, happenings that concerned him a great deal more than a mere parade of the police force. Tennis, cricket, and football, or any other sort of game was permitted in the parks in London, and there had been no serious protest from the nation. He did not think that there was anything immoral in the inspection of a number of men by a responsible Minister to see whether they were as fit as they should be, clothed as they should be, and not intoxicated as they might be. (Hear, hear.)

CASE FOR THE POLICE.

The Minister of Home Affairs said that he regretted extremely that the hon. member for Fermanagh and Tyrone had thought it necessary to raise that question in the House, more especially as charges had been brought against the Ministers of the Government. He did not propose to answer the charges that he had brought against members of the Special Constabulary. It had been suggested that those men had been paid to do something against their conscience. Those men did not receive a single penny for attending any of the church parades.

Mr. Coote said that he understood from the answer of his right hon. friend that the men would not be earning a day's pay on Sunday if they did not come to the church parade.

Sir Dawson Bates, continuing, said that the church parades had been held at the request of the men, and entirely with the approval of the Protestant clergy in the districts.

Mr. Coote—I take exception only to the Government inspections on Sundays.

Sir Dawson Bates said that they could not have a church parade without an inspection.

COUNTY ANTRIM DUMP.

RIFLES HIDDEN UNDER ROCKS.

The following official report is issued by the Northern Ministry of Home Affairs:—

"Special Constabulary from Cushendall, carrying out a search on the 9th inst., discovered a small arms dump in the vicinity of the townland of Falmacrilly.

"The articles, which were found concealed in cavities under rocks, included five Service rifles, three shotguns, 160 rounds of rifle ammunition, and 38 cartrige cases."

COMPENSATION CLAIMS.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Government have announced that the daily lists of compensation claims supplied to the Press will not be issued in future. Claimants who have already sent in their claims will receive special forms, which must be forwarded to the Government offices in Merrion street. Persons who wish to lodge claims must in future do so through the local county councils and the corporations.

Yesterday the following claims were lodged with the Dublin County Council and the Dublin Corporation:—

Winifred Patchell, 16 Aungier street, Dublin—personal injuries	£750
Gertrude Pakenham Walsh, Shankill—motor	500
Margaret Green, 3 Harcourt place, Dublin—personal injuries	500
Messrs. C. Heather and Sons, 17 Arran quay, Dublin—damage to property	193
G. K. Mooney, Cambridge—destruction of property at Foxrock	124

MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK.
OUR SUCCESSES: Dec., 1922, Mr. C. McGrath; Oct., 1922, Mr. P. F. Lawler; Sept., 1922, Messrs. G. J. Bleakly and R. A. Smyth. The only four candidates we presented.—McGUIRE'S COLLEGE, Sackville st., Dublin.—(Advt.)

Say
"A Happy Christmas"
with a Box of
Rowntree's Chocolates
The "always welcome" gift

COMMISSION TRIALS.

YOUTHFUL THIEVES TO BE WHIPPED.

At the Dublin City Commission, in Green street yesterday, before Mr. Justice Pim,

James Foynton, who had been found guilty of having, with two other men not in custody, stolen a motor car, the property of Albert Eager, L.S.E. Garage, North Frederick street, Dublin, was put forward for sentence.

Mr. Justice Pim said this was a very serious offence. He believed that Foynton was a dupe in the hands of other people. That was, at the least, a very slight excuse. The prisoner would be sent to a Borstal Institution for three years.

DIRECTORY FRAUDS.

In the case of Frank Ryan and Patrick Dowling, who had been found guilty on the Tuesday evening of obtaining money by false pretences by representing that they would have notices or advertisements inserted in trade directories which had no existence,

Mr. Justice Pim sentenced Ryan to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour, and Dowling to eighteen months', also with hard labour.

John H. Bell, or Hughes, in whose case the jury disagreed on the charge against him of conspiring with Ryan and Dowling, but who pleaded guilty to obtaining 50s. from Mrs. Cahill, Liffey street, was put forward.

Mr. Justice Pim said that he would impose the same sentence as in Ryan's case—nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A youth, William King, found guilty of larceny of £30 odd, the property of Daniel King, Parnell street, was sentenced to three years in a Borstal Institution.

AN ACQUITTAL.

Arthur T. Burke was indicted for the manslaughter of a boy named James MacCarthy, who was run down by a motor driven by the defendant at Merchant's quay on the 14th November.

Mr. Justice Pim said there was no evidence of criminal negligence, and the jury acquitted the accused, who was at once discharged.

Mr. Carrigan, K.C., said that a Coroner's jury had exonerated Mr. Burke.

Mr. O'Connor (instructed by Mr. Corrigan) defended.

ROBBING A POST-MISTRESS.

Walter J. Moloney, who was found guilty with two others, of "holding up" and robbing Mrs. Agnes Rose, postmistress, Santry, was put forward.

Mr. Justice Pim said that Moloney appeared to be the dupe of other men who had got their reward for their crimes. The prisoner telephoned to Oriel House and informed them of the robbery. He allowed him out on bail, to be of good behaviour for three years, ordering a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment not to be executed.

BOYS TO BE BIRCHED.

Mr. Justice Pim, in sentencing two boys, Joseph Anderson, 15 years, and George Coleman, 13 years, to receive eight strokes of the birch and to detention in a reformatory until they reach the age of 19 years, described them as extremely precocious criminals. Anderson, his lordship said, had been twice before him previously on charges of housebreaking, and probation orders had been made in his case. Coleman had also previously been charged with the larceny of letters. Their present offence was having with another boy not in custody broken several shop windows, and stolen articles to a large amount of value.

HOUSEBREAKERS.

Augustine Cullen and John O'Grady, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of housebreaking and larceny, were sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR ROBBERY

A young man named Harry Lynch was charged with assaulting and robbing a woman named Mrs. Mary Kirwan, from whom he took a sum of £7 10s. on the night of the 13th November last.

Mrs. Kirwan, in her evidence, deposed that she borrowed £10 from a money lender named Fox, and received £7 10s. On her way home she met the accused, who, she said, saw her putting the money into her pocket. He threatened to blow her brains out if she did not give him some of it. He then struck her, and snatched the purse.

The defence was an *alibi*.

Mr. O'Connor (instructed by Mr. Gerald Byrne) defended.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

METHYLATED SPIRIT HAWKERS.

Two men, Thomas Wall and John Daly, were convicted for conspiring together, in contravention of the Excise Acts, to hawk and sell methylated spirits in Lord Edward street on 29th November.

Mr. Carrigan, K.C., who prosecuted, said that this was a peculiar case, and the jury were probably aware of the pernicious habit of methylated spirits being consumed as drink.

Mr. Justice Pim sentenced the prisoners to 12 months' imprisonment each, Daly with hard labour.

His Lordship subsequently recalled them, and reduced the sentences to six months' imprisonment.

The Commission adjourned until the 7th February.

"It blesseth him that gives and him that takes"
Xmas 1922
A GIFT is valued by its usefulness, so what could be more appropriate than a Conklin Crescent Filler Pen—a gift that will be a daily help, not only for this Xmas but for years to come?
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26, 27, 28 DAME STREET, DUBLIN.

RECONSTRUCTION OF GREATER DUBLIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Mr. Beckett's letter in your issue of to-day makes it necessary for me to say, first, that the committee of experts which is advising this movement will deal in their forthcoming report with the difficulties which have presented themselves to the City Architect and to Mr. Beckett; and, secondly, that the Royal Institute of Architects in Ireland, the Royal College of Physicians, and other professional organisations have appointed subcommittees to confer upon the whole matter with the professional advisers to the movement. Upon the non-professional aspects of the problem such important bodies as the Chamber of Commerce, the Dublin Workers' Council, the Rotary Club, and the Dublin Mercantile Association have intimated their intention to confer.

Public authorities have been no less willing to accept invitations to enter into conference. The County Council, the Port and Docks Board and the Urban Councils of Rathmines, Pembroke, Blackrock and Howth have already appointed sub-committees for this purpose, and it is expected that similar action will be taken by the other urban and rural councils concerned in the immediate future. In these circumstances there is little reason to fear that unduly hasty or ill-considered action will be taken.—Yours, etc.,

E. A. ASTON, Hon. Secretary,
The Greater Dublin Reconstruction Movement,
65 Middle Abbey street, Dublin,
December 13th, 1922.

THE SAFETY OF BANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I have read the letter in to-day's *Irish Times* on the safety of banks. As a member of one of the oldest firms in Dublin, I may inform the public that the largest part of our business for many months past has been the transfer of property of various kinds to England and Scotland, where a feeling of security exists. I may further mention that in my own business we have rented a strong room in England for the purpose of safeguarding our securities and valuables; and the reason of our action is, as the writer has said, the apparent apathy of Irish bank directors in adequately protecting their own and their clients' property.—Yours, etc.,

"OBSERVER."

Dublin, December 13th, 1922.

MILD WEATHER.

T

WINDSOR.

BROWNSTOWN'S GOOD WIN.

AN OUTSIDER TAKES CHIEF EVENT.

Several statements, some of which are certainly misleading, have been made with regard to the conditions under which the Grand National is to be decided next March. Thanks to Mr. Topham, the Liverpool Clerk of the Course, and incidentally the handicapper of the race, I am in a position to give the salient particulars of the conditions of the race as they will appear in the "Racing Calendar." The fee for runners will be a hundred sovs., with a forfeit for those left in but not contesting of fifty sovs., but the minor forfeit, if declared by January 30th, is but five sovs. Five thousand pounds is to be added to the fees and forfeits, and it has been decided to give 700 sovs. to the second, 400 sovs. to the third, and 150 sovs. to the fourth. Despite the clamour after last year's race, the fences are not to be altered, except that the first, and probably the second, fence will be widened. A new feature will be the Fox-hunters' Steeplechase over the full National course. This is to be open to Great Britain and the Irish Free State, and it is the first time that Ireland has been recognised in this way so far as racing is concerned. The race, which is worth a thousand sovs., is open only to horses that have been hunted regularly, and will be decided on the day of the Grand National.

The sport at Windsor yesterday was very commonplace, but it gave rise to one unusual incident. This was in connection with the Rays Selling Steeplechase, which the favourite, the Saint IV., ridden by Mr. H. Brown, won by a head from Amnesty, the mount of Bletsoe. The latter did not appear to ride too vigorous a finish, and there were ironical shouts from the Ring as the horses passed the post. Much to the general surprise, Bletsoe then lodged an objection to the winner, but this the Stewards regarded as frivolous, and the deposit was forfeited. Further, they expressed the opinion that Bletsoe's riding was open to suspicion, and they warned him as to his future riding.

Prior to his recent failure at Kempton, Beggar's End, a clever fencer from Ireland, had won six races in succession. Gore had got him to his liking for the Windsor Steeple-chase, and he out-jumped everything till the straight, when he appeared to take off too soon and came down. Pinwheel jumping and was quickly tailed off. Rosy Sun was not winning out of his turn, having previously been three times second.

By far the smoothest and best display of the afternoon was that of Brownstown, who, ridden by F. Rees and carrying 12st. 7lb., led throughout in the Oakside Hurdle Handicap. His hurdling was faultless.

1.0—MILL HURDLE of £100. 2 m.

Mr. Pearson's b. c. BLASTINO, by Lomond—
Lady Gravesairs. 4. 11-9 ..... R. Ellis 1
Mr. M. Hartigan's b. g. KNIGHT OF THE ORIENT. Mr. F. Watson 2
Mr. Bibby's br. g. SAINT IV., 4, 11-6 ..... Mr. H. Brown 3
Sir F. Price's JOHN PEEL, 5, 12-0 Mr. O. Stanley 4
Also ran—Corcasse (Grogeran), Sloo (R. Clark).
(Winner trained by Ellis.)

Betting—Evens John Peel, 7 to 2 agst Knight of the Orient, 4 to 1 BLASTINO, 5 to 1 any other.
Won by three-quarters of a length; twenty lengths.

1.30—RAYS (S.) HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of £150. 2m.

Lord Westmorland's THE SAINT IV., a, 11-6 ..... Mr. H. A. Brown 1
Mr. Whiteman's AMNESTY, 9, 11-12..H. Bletsoe 2
Mr. Mitchell's SIR EYRE, 3, 11-0 ..... Rennison 3
Also ran—Sunstone (Gordon), Rocklight (Mr. Turbine Scoundus (J. Mahoney, sen.), (Bletsoe), Locator (G. Wall), Mullaghadoura (Morrison).
(Winner trained by H. A. Brown.)

Betting—11 to 8 on THE SAINT IV., 9 to 4 Amnesty, 6 to 1 Rocklight, 8 to 1 Mask Off, 10 to 1 any other.
Won by a head; eight lengths. Mask Off, Turbine Scoundus, and Mullaghadoura fell.

An objection to the winner for bumping and leaning was overruled and the deposit forfeited.
The winner was sold to Mr. B. Warner for 180 ens.

2.0—WINDSOR HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of £500. 2m.

Col. Jicking's b. c. ROSY SUN, by Simonson—
Rosesata. 5. 10-7 ..... G. Wall 1
Mr. Edgar's SANCHO PANZA, 5, 11-4 W. O'Neil 2
Mr. Larkin's FINANCIER, 5, 10-7 ..... L. Rees 3
Lord Queenborough's Beggar's End, 7, 11-9 ..... J. Kelly 0
Mr. Foy's Pinwheel, 7, 11-9 ..... J. Morgan 0
Mr. Thurlow's Irlandais, 8, 11-10..J. Burns 0
(Winner trained by Kemp.)

Betting—5 to 2 agst. Pinwheel, 3 to 1 Beggar's End, 7 to 1 Irlandais, 6 to 1 Sancho Panza, 7 to 1 Financier, 10 to 1 ROSY SUN.
Won by two lengths; one length.

2.30—WEDNESDAY (S.) HURDLE of £150. 2 m.

Mrs. Blain's b. c. VOXOL, by Scaforth—Perish.
Mr. Butcher's SON O' MELTON, 11, 12-0 ..... G. Wall 1
Mr. Williams's POMMEL, 3, 10-7 ..... Hegan 3
Also ran—Cha' Chat (K. Piggott), Sybarite (H. Smyth), Bow Street (J. Dillon), Lucy Morgan (Olindo Parker), Voxol (J. Morgan).
(Winner trained by Spittle.)

Betting—17 to 10 on VOXOL, 5 to 1 each agst. Son o' Melton and Bow Street, 7 to 1 Sybarite, 10 to 1 Pommelle, 100 to 8 any other.
Won by three lengths; eight lengths. Olindo was unplaced.

The winner was bought in for 300 gns.

3.0—OAKSIDE HANDICAP HURDLE of £150. 2 m.

Mrs. Burnley's b. c. BROWNSTOWN, by Braxted—Hamiltrude. 6. 12-7 ..... F. Rees 1
Mr. Saunders's SANS DOUTE, 4, 11-11..G. Wall 2
Mr. Moore's GUILDED SPURS, 5, 10-9 ..... R. Davey 3
Mr. Cundell's Flight's Fancy, 4, 11-9..T. Leader 0
Mr. Ryan's Kilcummin, 5, 11-3 ..... D. Dick 0
Mr. Whitehead's Bourton Duck, 4, 10-12 ..... Duller 0
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Parkinson's Silvanus, 3, 10-7 ..... Reardon 0
Mrs. Stevens's Marie Jeanne, 4, 10-3 ..... H. Gallagher 0
Mr. Mercer's Tiermourne, 4, 10-5 ..... Tighe 0
Mr. Walton's Lord Bunny, 4, 10-4 ..... Pallerin 0
Mr. H. Brown's Wild Times 5, 9-5 ..... Trahove 0
(Winner trained by Kemp.)

Betting—3 to 1 agst. Sans Doute, 7 to 2 BROWNSTOWN, 5 to 2 Bourton Duck, 5 to 1 Silvanus, 6 to 1 Kilcummin, 7 to 1 Flight's Fancy, 100 to 7 any other.
Won by five lengths; three lengths.

3.30—FOREST AMATEUR RIDERS' STEEPLECHASE of £150. 3m.

Mr. Bibby's br. g. WAVERTREE, by Wavelet's Pride—Kendal Lily. 11. 12-0 ..... Mr. A. Brown 1
Mr. J. Wood's WHITE COCKADE, 9, 12-0 ..... Mr. O. Stanley 2
(Winner trained by Wellington.)

Betting—3 to 1 on WAVERTREE.
Won by a neck.

TO-DAY'S SELECTIONS.

A very ordinary programme is out for the concluding day of the Windsor fixture. The December Hurdle Handicap, the best endowed event on the card, has very largely collapsed, for of the eight acceptors four are representatives of two stables. There were but eighteen horses originally nominated. The Gunyah may run very well if Nightingall has him to his liking, but more probably Poole holds the key to the situation, and the same trainer may find one to capture the Club Handicap Steeplechase. Selections:—

College Steeplechase—Lukewarm.
Thursday Hurdle—Ilderton.
December Handicap—Royal Bucks.
Paddock Selling Steeplechase—St. Endas.
Bovenay Three-Year-Old Hurdle — Rory O'Neill.
Club Steeplechase—Poole's selected.

1.0—COLLEGE HANDICAP 'CHASE of £150. 2m.

MABESTOWN'S PRIDE (Mr. Dixon) ..... Hastings 6 12 4
0 HEAD MASTER (Mr. Blenkiron) ..... Nightingall 4 11 12
244 LOVELY BIRD (Mr. Knight) ..... Kilgallon 5 11 10
200 HOLIDAY MAKER (Mrs. Booth) ..... Dwyer 9 11 9
302 MOON (Mr. Christy) ..... Kemp 6 11 4
406 DENIKIN (Mrs. Jones) ..... Payne 4 11 4
000 UNCLE JAMES (Mr. Ramsden) ..... Gore 8 11 0
0 FUGO (Mr. Davidson) ..... Wisner 6 11 0
000 ? ? PROXY (Col. Anthony) ..... Hastings 4 10 8
(The above have arrived.)

232 LUKEWARM (Capt. Bibby) Withington 6 12 7
310 OLKENEFFY (Mr. Stewart) ..... Bennett 8 11 13
000 MARC (Capt. Gollan) ..... Poole 4 11 7
103 CRESSIE (Maj. Newton)..R. Gordon 4 11 7
451 SOUTHPORT (Mr. Pearson) ..... Poole 6 11 5
003 KIRKWOOD (Mr. Candwell's ..... Private 6 11 5
600 LONE HAND (Mrs. Raymond) ..... Grey 4 10 13
003 ERCONGART (Mr. H. Brew) ..... W. Payne 4 10 12
030 ORMSKIRK (Mr. Hutton) ..... Poole 4 10 12
640 SNAPPER (Mr. Bissett) ..... Poole 4 10 7
000 KENNY 2.0 (Col. Collis) ..... Collis 7 10 7
WAVING QUEEN (Mr. Dixon) ..... Hastings 11 10 3

1.30—THURSDAY (S.) HURDLE HANDICAP of £150. 2m.

20 POWERFUL (Mr. Taylor) ..... Private 6 12 2
334 PICCOLISKO (Mr. Pearson) ..... Nightingall 5 12 0
110 B. JAY (Mr. R. W. Brown)..W. Payne 4 11 12
00 JAIDEN (Lt. Denman) ..... Hickman 6 11 12
210 GEESFORD (Mr. de Mestre) ..... Wootton 4 11 9
044 JOHNNY SYME (Mr. M. Rhodes) ..... White 5 11 8
002 VIVE LA (Mr. Bennison) ..... Goss 4 11 7
060 DYE KEN (Mal. Ewart) ..... Hammond 4 11 6
000 BEDASHLE (Mr. Williams)..W. Poole 6 11 6
321 LADY PALATINE (Mr. Cottrill) ..... Cundell 5 11 6
011 DUNOHER (Mr. Whitaker)..... Whitaker 6 11 5
308 ILDERTON (Mr. Tarale) ..... Doyle 6 11 5
000 BURLY (Mr. Hoar) ..... Hoar 6 11 3
102 PICKERING (Mrs. D. F. Rogers) ..... Rogers 4 10 12
02a FLOATER (Mr. Goldwater) ..... Stevens 3 10 8
(The above have arrived.)

0 PLUM (Mr. Lesage) ..... Hrams 4 12 2
0 ROAMER (Mr. Bennett) ..... Bennett 6 12 2
000 MATCHO PAANI (Mr. Bennett) ..... Bennett 11 11 13
000 BORDER DON (Mr. Green) ..... McKie 11 11 10
200 DIVINITY (Mr. de Mestre) ..... Wootton 6 11 10
000 LEAGUE OF NATIONS (Col. Davies) ..... Poole 8 11 9
000 PRETTY SPORT (Capt. Barnett) ..... Barnett 4 11 0
050 SIR MALCOLM (Mr. Law) ..... Law 4 11 0
000 POISE (Mr. R. Brown) ..... Brown 5 10 13
300 MAROC (Mr. Knight) ..... Doyle 10 10 11
004 AEDENIAN (Mr. Gohr) ..... Gohr 9 10 11
040 WILLING (Mr. Larkin) ..... Larkin 8 10 10
200 FITZPICTON (Mr. Hore) ..... W. Payne 4 10 10
000 TOMMY LAD (Mr. Merrell) ..... Merrell 7 10 7
000 TOMARD (Mr. R. Dennis) D. Harrison 7 10 4
000 SCHOOL CHOIR (Mr. Dixon) ..... E. Pigrott 4 10 0
100 LARCH HILL (Mr. Harris)..... Butchers 9 10 0

2.0—DECEMBER HURDLE HANDICAP of £300. 2 m.

240 DORADO (Mr. Hatten) ..... Poole 6 12 5
030 DINAH MORRIS (Sir E. Wills) ..... De Winton 6 12 2
045 ROYAL BUCKS (Lady Queensberry) ..... Poole 9 11 11
431 GUNYAH (Mr. Rowsell) W. Nightingall 5 11 9
004 CHURCHTOWN (Mr. Harper) ..... Grant 5 11 9
212 TEDNEY (Mr. Walker) ..... Hastings 4 11 4
(The above have arrived.)

131 DEVIL'S OWN (Sir H. Wills) ..... Harrison 7 11 4
000 CRAIG (Mr. Anson) ..... W. Nightingall 4 11 2

2.30—PADDOCK (S.) 'CHASE of £100. 2 m.

310 CURRAGHGOUE (Sir A. Gold) ..... S. Bennett 10 11 7
031 DESMOND'S SONG (Mr. Larkin) ..... Larkin 11 11 7
034 HAPPY JACK (Mr. Law) ..... Law 8 11 7
010 CORMAC (Mr. Mercer) ..... Killalee 9 11 7
032 XED CARVER (Mr. Tattersall) ..... Poole 9 11 7
101 ST. ENDAS (Mr. Whitaker) ..... Wood 11 11 7
004 TIM (Mr. J. Wood) ..... W. Poole 4 11 0
000 MARINE (Mr. Maldon) ..... W. Poole 4 10 12
(The above have arrived.)

231 SOMERVILLE (Mrs. Bennett) Bennett 7 11 7
340 RED FINCH (Capt. Covell) ..... Killaloe 14 11 7
121 MEMENTO (Mr. Fitch) ..... Poole 11 11 7
024 CHURCHTOWN (Mr. Harper) ..... Poole 11 11 7
310 PRICKLY (Mr. Shaw) ..... Barlbrough 11 11 7
100 RAEBURN'S GLASS (Mr. Thrale) ..... Doyle 11 11 7
340 CAPTAIN SCOTT (Mr. Wallis) Private 12 11 1

3.0—BOVENAY THREE-YEAR-OLD HURDLE of £100. 1½ m.

2 ROBY O'NEILL (A. Beresford) ..... Escott 10 7 7
340 RED FINCH (Mr. Cottrell) ..... Gilbert 10 7 7
0 PERTLY BOY (Mrs. Eastman) ..... O. Wall 10 7 7
NIGHTLIGHT (Mr. C. Gordon) ..... Whitaker 10 7 7
2 TOM OF MONEY (Mr. Henson) ..... Walls 10 7 7
BARRACKTON LAD (Mr. O'Callaghan) ..... Bennett 10 7 7
38 SANS PECHE (Mr. Saunders) ..... Clements 10 7 7
0 LEONOTIS (Mr. Thornton) ..... Dodd 10 7 7
SWEET POTATO (Mr. Walton) ..... O. Young 10 7 7
FOUR POSTER (Sir F. Wills' De Winton 10 7 7
(The above have arrived.)

1 BRITISH WARM (Mr. Martin) ..... Martin 11 3
415 TROIKA (Mr. Stevens) ..... Stevens 11 3
033 BERNARD BOY (Mrs. Blain) ..... Spittle 10 7
002 CASTALIAN (Mr. Rossi) ..... Cottrill 10 7
0 CLONGOWES (Lt. Commander) ..... Cotterill 10 7
00 BEAU SOLEIL (Mr. Corrigan..T. Bennett 10 7
LADY HECTORINE (Mr. Darrell) ..... Private 10 7
000 DIMANCHE DEAL (Mr. Dore) ..... Spittle 10 7
03 BACHELOR JOHN (Lt. Gunnell) ..... E. Piggott 10 7
300 LEE SHORE (Mr. Hallam) ..... Kelly 10 7
0 WEE LADDIE (Mr. Hanley) ..... Hanley 10 7
0 EASTERN PRINCE (Mr. Horbourn) ..... J. Bell 10 7
REDSHANK (Mr. Hulme) ..... Hulme 10 7
00 BLENHEIM (Mr. Lesack) ..... Hrams 10 7
00 GUISELEY (Mr. Knight) ..... Reardon 10 7
CA'CO (Mr. Bennett) ..... Woodland 10 7
00 FLOSS (Mr. Liddell) ..... Woodland 10 7
0 KING PIPPIN (Mrs. Futzsam) ..... Nash 10 7
253 MAD HATTER (Mr. B. Jerrat) ..... Baxter 10 7
ARTEMESIA (Mrs. Russell) ..... Russell 10 7
DOUGLASDALE (Mr. Saville) ..... Saville 10 7
WALTHAM ABBEY (Col. Spencer) ..... Spencer 10 7
0 KINAWLEY (Mrs. Tristram) ..... Cundell 10 7
DARK VIXEN (Mr. Vernon) ..... Wootton 10 7
030 ANNAM (Mr. Warner) ..... Larkin 10 7
034 WITCHELLA (Mr. Weeden) ..... Poole 10 7
00 WANDOO (Mr. Wilmot) ..... Poole 10 7

3.30—CLUB HANDICAP 'CHASE of £200. 3m.

143 VICO (Mr. Putzam) ..... Poole 9 11 11
041 VAULX (7lb. ex) (Mr. C. Piggott) ..... Piggott 8 11 2
001 GERALD L. (Maj. Murray) ..... Gwilt 8 11 0
000 NUTFIELD (Mr. Bankier) ..... Hastings 8 11 5
370 MY FATH (Mr. Lynd) ..... Bennett 10 11 5
001 GREENOGUE (Capt. Brierman) ..... Butchers 8 11 0
344 SIMONIDES (Mr. Dobbyn) ..... Blatsoe 9 11 0
200 CONDOR (Capt. Wilson) ..... Whitaker 5 10 2
(The above have arrived.)

340 SILVER RING (Ld. Woolavington) ..... Gore 10 12 2
103 SQUARE DANCE (Mr. Curtis) ..... Poole 11 11 13
041 FOUR STAR (Mr. McAlinden) ..... Stevens 9 11 8
101 SILKEN PRINCE (Mrs. Fraser) Martin 8 11 1
122 KENDEL DE WET (Sir F. Wills) ..... Gilbert 9 10 8
320 JOHN CHEEK (Mrs. Needham) ..... Kemp 9 10 2
460 HILL OF CAMAS (Mr. Jacking) ..... Bradford 14 10 0
000 HACKAN (Mrs. Stevens) ..... Stevens 7 10 0
121 MARCOGLASS (Mr. Bell-Ide) ..... Collis 7 10 0

SPORTING PARAGRAPHS.

Tremola, and a yearling by Charles O'Malley have arrived at Rintoul's place at Tilstead.

The death is announced from France of W. O'Brien, who at one time trained for Mr. T. P. Thorne, M. Lazard, and Mme. Say.

At Windsor yesterday the Stewards considered Bletsoe's riding of Amnesty in the Rays Plate as somewhat suspicious, and cautioned him as to his future riding.

As already announced, the Liverpool Executive have considered it policy to revise the conditions of the forthcoming Grand National, which will now be a Handicap of £50 sovs. each, 30 sovs. forfeit, to be declared by Tuesday, January 30th, 5 sovs. only if declared by Tuesday, January 30th, with 5,000 sovs. added, including a trophy value 200 sovs.; second to receive 700 sovs.; third 400 sovs., and fourth 150 sovs.

At the Middlesex County C.C. annual general meeting at Lord's yesterday afternoon Mr. A. J. Webbe was elected President of the club, in succession to the late Mr. R. D. Walker. The accounts for the year show a surplus of £960.

The first prize (£150) in the Limerick City Sweep on the Manchester November Handicap was won by Mrs. E. Jones, 66 Greenhill street, Manchester; the second (£35) by Mr. M. Cahill, 4 Little Barrington street, Limerick, and the third (£15) by Mr. Mort. Gleeson, Jail street, Newport, Co. Tipperary.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS.

Victory Steeplechase, Manchester New Year's Meeting—Clonard.
All engagements—Gunfint ("dead"), Brown Rajah.
Lingfield engagements—Silver Sands.
All engagements in Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen's name—Poldermere.
All engagements in Lady Cunliffe-Owen's name—Lapidary.

ACCEPTANCES.

MANCHESTER MEETING.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1.

VICTORY STEEPLECHASE (handicap) of 1,000 sovs. Two miles.

	Weights raised 11lb. Age. st. lb.		Age. st. lb.
Zeron (5h. ex.)	a 13 8	Smashaway ...	a 11 13
Blazing Coru..	a 12 12	Hectic	a 11 12
Hairpin II. ..	a 12 12	Gantey	a 11 8
Habton	a 12 12	Manrico	a 11 7
Holderoft	a 12 7	Wingate	a 11 3
Twatlaite	a 12 7	Lochar	a 10 13
Southend	6 11 5	Clonard	a 10 11
Clonree	a 12 1	Helmet	a 10 11
Morganatic	Marriage 6 12 1		

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2.

VICTORY HURDLE RACE (handicap) of 500 sovs. Two miles.

	Age. st. lb.		Age. st. lb.
Double Up	a 12 7	Vale of Realm..	a 10 9
Glass Idol	a 11 12	Benediction ..	a 10 8
Charles Lever..	6 11 3	Devil's Own ..	a 10 8
Dorado	a 11 3	Wise Folly	a 10 7
Jackdale	a 11 3	Warrington ...	a 10 3
Myrnin	6 11 2	Marsin	a 10 3
Tetlown	a 11 1	Hardbek	a 10 0
Waterbottle ..	a 11 0	Atlantic Flight	a 10 0
Daylight Saver	a 10 13	Woden	a 10 0

SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY'S WINDSOR MEETING.

PAPER.	1.0 RACE.	1.30 RACE.	2.0 RACE.	2.30 RACE.	3.0 RACE.	3.30 RACE.
Sportsman	Fugo.	Air Queen; Ilderton; if ab., Piccolisko.	Tedney (nap).	Ned Carver.	Rory O'Neill.	Gerald L.
Man on the Spot	The Moon.	Ilderton; if ab., D'ye Ken.	Tedney.	Tim.	Rory O'Neill.	Poole's selected; if ab., Vaulx.
Sporting Life	Lovely Bird.	Pickering.	The Gunyah (nap).	Ned Carver.	King Pippin.	Condor.
Man on the Spot	Lovely Bird.	Tedney.	Dorado or Royal Bucks.	Cormac.	Rory O'Neill (nap).	Vaulx.
The Times	Lukewarm.	Burly.	The Gunyah.	St. Enda's; if ab., Poole's selected.	King Pippin.	Poole's selected.
D. News	Lovely Bird.	D'ye Ken.	Tedney.	Somerville.	British Warm (nap).	Gerald L.
D. Mail	Lovely Bird.	Willing.	Royal Bucks (nap).	——	King Pippin.	Greenogue.
D. Chronicle	Southport; if ab., Fugo.	Sir Malcolm.	Tedney (nap).	St. Endas; if ab., Curraghgour.	King Pippin.	Simonides.
D. Express	Lukewarm; if ab., Glenelly.	Ilderton; if ab., D'ye Ken.	Tedney.	Tim.	Rory O'Neill; if ab., Tons of Money.	Greenogue (next best).
D. Mirror	Fugo.	Piccolisko.	Tedney (nap).	St. Endas.	King Pippin.	Gerald L.
D. Graphic	The Moon.	D'ye Ken.	Tedney.	Tim.	Rory O'Neill.	Vaulx.
Star	The Moon.	Piccolisko.	Charlie Wise.	Prickly.	Rory O'Neill (nap).	Test Match.
E. News	The Moon (nap).	Ilderton.	The Gunyah.	Memento.	Brand Boy (nap).	Silken Prince.
Pall Mall	Lukewarm.	D'ye Ken.	Charlie Wise.	Prickly.	Treika.	Condor.
E. Standard	Fugo.	Ilderton.		Tim.	San Peche.	Simonides.

COURSING.

KELLS.

MODERATE SPORT.

Judge—Mr. Davin. Slipper—W. O'Donoghue.
CEANNANUS STAKE—For 16 puppies. Winner, £143 and Cup; presented by Mr. E. J. Duggan; second, £15; two dogs, £5 5s. each.
Miss Cosgrave's Kop He Might beat Mr. Higgins' Broagan Bagodo.
Mr. Griffin's Irish Boy beat Mr. Callan's Oldcastle Boy.
Mr. Clynes' Delvin II. beat Mr. J. Brogan's Blazo.
Mr. Garty's Baggothill beat Mr. Mullally's Feabhra.
Mr. G. Rogers' Top Price beat Mr. J. G. Cullinan' Clicked.
Mr. Brady's Boyne Lad beat Mr. Finnegan's First Out (2).
Mr. M'Namara's Lady Blue Bird beat Mr. Healy's Harmless.
Mr. Wyse's Coole Girl beat Mr. Donnelly's Plain Jane II.

II.

Kop He Might beat Irish Boy.
Baggothill beat Delvin II.
Top Price beat Boyne Lad.
Coole Girl beat Lady Blue Bird.

III.

Baggothill beat Kop He Might.
Top Price beat Coole Girl.

IV.

Mr. J. F. Garty's bd. d. Baggothill (Let 'im Out—Kitty Larkin) beat Mr. G. Rogers' bk. d. Top Price (Tip Top VIII.—Dame Rumour).

CALRATHBURY STAKES—For 16 all-ages. Winner, £38 and Cup, presented by Lord Holmpatrick; second, £14; two dogs, £3 15s. each.
Mr. Everard's Flying Star beat Mr. Sheridan's Double Victory.
Mr. Flynn's Flying Sam beat Mr. Ryan's Shaun Spadah II.
Mr. Hurst's Hard to Beat beat Mr. Bray's Not Equivalent.
Mr. Callan's Oldcastle's Hope beat Mr. Keenan's Kept Girl II.
Mr. Kiernan's Walls of Limerick II. beat Mr. Plunkett's Particular II.
Mr. Burnett's Durman beat Mr. M'Carthy's Jerymap II.
Mr. Forde's Cheerful Challenge beat Mr. Woods' Lady Elsinore.
Mr. Grimn's Irish Cheer II. beat Mr. Dillon's Mild Day.

II.

Flying Sam beat Flying Star.
Oldcastle's Hope beat Hard to Beat.
Durman beat Walls of Limerick II.
Irish Cheer II. beat Cheerful Challenge.

III.

Flying Sam beat Oldcastle's Hope.
Irish Cheer II. beat Durman.

IV.

Mr. P. Flynn's bd. d. Flying Sam (Harmsicon—Morning Dew) and Mr. J. S. Grimn's bd. w. d. Irish Cheer II. (Osprey—Hawk—Merrimcut IV.) divided.

IRISHTOWN STAKES—For 16 all-ages. Winner, £24; second, £10; two dogs, £2 10s. each.
Mr. Fagan's I'm Telling You beat Miss Cosgrave's Bachelor Gay.
Mr. Kenny's Coming Budget beat Mr. T. Kelly's On the Run.
Mr. Teher's Another Heasman beat Mr. Poland's Apollinaris.
Mr. Connolly's Noinin Beag beat Mr. Wynne's Victorious Molly II.
Mr. Hourigan's Curragh Breeze beat Mr. Duncan's Dearns Lassie.
Mr. Mullally's Cluain beat Mr. Morton's Wild Morning.
Mr. Cerfey's Collen Oge beat Mr. Russell's Peggy Royal.
Mr. Leech's Flying Plott, a bye; Mr. Hughes' The Orphan III., absent.

II.

I'm Telling You beat Coming Budget.
Noinin Beag beat Another Heasman.
Cluain beat Curragh Breeze.
Flying Plott beat Collen Oge.

III.

I'm Telling You beat Noinin Beag.
Flying Plott beat Cluain.

Mr. C. Fagan's w. bd. d. I'm Telling You (Harmonicon—Flying Beauty IV.) beat Mr. J. Leech's r. f. b. Flying Plott (Flying Joker—Plott II.).

The Kells Club were exceedingly unfortunate yesterday. The weather broke down in the early morning, and, but for one brief interval about 2 o'clock, rain fell steadily throughout the proceedings, the journey back to the city being made in a drenching downpour. Nor did the quality of the sport provide any compensation for the discomforts of the outing. Occasionally there stood up right to the capitally constructed escapes; but, as a rule, it was a case of the faster greyhound going up in front and nailing his game, if not at the first shot, directly afterwards. Teaching operations on their own preserves compelled the club to look elsewhere for hares and these let them down yesterday. There was nothing of the standing feature during the day, but Baggothill followed up his Delvin success of last week by another fine display, which showed him to be indisputably the best puppy at the meeting and one of the best in the country. Price also ran to three courses well, but was no match in pace for the winner in the decider. Flying Sam and Irish Cheer II., though in their fourth season, were out by themselves in the Bairathbury Stakes, which they divided.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

WARD UNION STAGHOUNDS.

Date—Dec.	Meet.	Hour.
Saturday, 16th	9-Mile Stone	1.30

KILDARE HOUNDS.

To-day	Kilkea (South Gate)	11.0
Saturday, 16th	Curragh Gate	11.0

MEATH HOUNDS.

To-day	Aclare	11.0
Friday, 15th	Laracor	11.0

CARLOW HOUNDS.

These Hounds will not hunt until after Dr. Kidd's funeral.

BILLIARDS.

THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the final heat of the first round of the Amateur Championship at Burwat Hall, Sebo, London, yesterday, Capt. A. Croneeu, the Scottish amateur champion, met H. A. Dixon in a match of 2,000 up. In the afternoon Croneeu, with breaks of 54, 82, 86, and 65, led by 503 against 334. Dixon did better at night, making breaks of 72 and 42, Croneeu's best effort yielding 40. Closing scores:—Capt. Croneeu, 1,000; H. A. Dixon, 745.

NEWMAN v. SMITH.

In an interesting session at Leicester square, London, yesterday afternoon Newman, scoring 646 against 446, added to his lead. In play with 375 unfinished, Newman made the break into 500, afterwards adding 208, 53, and 196 (unfinished). Smith's best breaks were 132, 92, and 119. Interval scores:—Newman, 3,333; Smith, 2,577.

It was a keen struggle at night, but Newman increased his lead to 876, totalling 667 points against 547. Both played fine billiards, Newman making breaks of 159, 118, 124, and 67, and Smith 84, 133, and 89 (a consecutive cannons), and Smith 184, 133, and 189. Closing scores:—Newman, 4,000; Smith, 3,124.

INMAN v. REECE.

In this novel match at Piccadilly, London, in which each scoring stroke counts two points, the play was even yesterday afternoon, Reece making breaks of 176 and 278, and totalling 588 against 512 by Inman, whose breaks were 100 and 215 (unfinished). Interval scores:—Reece, 2,804; Inman, 2,394.

When play was resumed at night, Inman carried his unfinished break to 414, and, at once, Reece responded with a clever break of 374. Afterwards breaks were few and far between, Inman's best being 60 and Reece's 72 and 80. Altogether Reece scored 596 against 400. Closing scores:—Reece, 3,500; Inman, 2,784.

HOCKEY.

SOUTH ANTRIM v. HOLYWOOD.

The twice replayed tie in the Anderson Cup competition between South Antrim and Holywood resulted yesterday in a victory for South Antrim by one goal to nil.

Old College v. Alexandra College—This match, to the Leinster Senior Cup, was played at Milltown last Saturday, and resulted in a win for Old College by 5 goals to nil.

SUTTON LADIES' CLUB.—This club would be glad to arrange a few matches with junior teams during the Christmas holidays. The Hon. Secretary's address is Borcette, Sutton.

SPECIAL SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY.

Daily Graphic:—Double—Tedney and Tim.
Daily Chronicle:—To "Beat the Book"—King Pippin. Double—Royal Bucks and King Pippin.
Daily News:—To-day's best — British Warm (nap) and Gerald L.
Daily Mirror:—Double—Piccoliasko and St. Endas.
Daily Express:—Safety bet—Tedney (to win).
Daily Mail:—Special selection — King Pippin. Double—Lovely Bird and King Pippin.

RUGBY.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY (13) V. QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY BELFAST (12).

SCOTS' NARROW VICTORY.

Queen's ground at Cherryvale, Belfast, yesterday was soaked through, as the result of a persistent downpour of rain. At the time for the start of the match, however, the conditions showed an improvement. Teams:—

Queen's University.—H. G. Crawford; W. Graham, G. V. Stephenson, R. Peelow, L. G. Warwick; M. Bryans, J. R. Wheeler; G. Carruth, W. K. Hay, A. F. Henry, A. W. Clelland, F. J. Mayne, J. C. Mayne, and J. B. Munn.

Edinburgh University.—J. B. Dudgeon; P. R. Tingley, P. D. B. Spence, G. Brown, E. H. Liddell; G. E. V. Hendry, I. C. D. Bowie, J. G. Averill, H. M'Vicker, J. M. Durr, M. F. Atkinson, J. H. Callinan, J. R. Buchanan, G. W. Simpson, and D. J. D. Henderson.

Stephenson kicked off for Queen's, and for the first Out (1). Mr. M'Namara's Lady Blue Bird beat Mr. Healy's Harmless.

Mr. Wyse's Coole Girl beat Mr. Donnelly's Plain Jane II.

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PROSPECTUS.

The Subscription List will CLOSE on or before the 16th Instant.

PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT

7½% (GUANO) LOAN OF 1922.

OFFER AT £95 PER CENT. OF

£1,250,000 Sterling Bonds to Bearer.

Issued in accordance with Laws Nos. 4,545 and 4,574, of the 18th November, 1922, and the 11th December, 1922, respectively, in order to provide funds for the renewment of certain outstanding European liabilities, and for the general purposes of the Government.

The Bonds will be in denominations of £1,000, £500, and £100, with Coupons attached for the half-yearly interest, payable on 1st June and 1st December in every year.

Principal and interest of the Bonds are payable in London in pounds sterling, free from all Peruvian taxes whatsoever, whether present or future.

The Loan is redeemable at par on or before 1st June, 1948, by means of an accumulative sinking fund of 1½ per cent. per annum, to be applied yearly in purchasing Bonds when the price is at or below par, exclusive of accrued interest, or in drawing bonds at par when the price is above par, exclusive of accrued interest. The redemption of the Bonds by means of the sinking fund will commence on 1st June, 1924. The Government reserves the right to redeem the outstanding portion of the Loan on 1st June, 1933, or on any interest date thereafter, at 105 per cent., upon giving six months previous notice.

BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, AND J. HENRY SCHRODER & CO., Offer for public subscription the above-mentioned £1,250,000 Bonds at £95 per cent., Payable as follows:—

£5 PER CENT. ON APPLICATION.
£10 PER CENT. ON ALLOTMENT.
£25 PER CENT. ON 6th FEBRUARY, 1923.
£25 PER CENT. ON 20th MARCH, 1923.
£30 PER CENT. ON 18th APRIL, 1923.

£95 PER CENT.

Payment of principal and interest of the Loan is the direct obligation of the Republic of Peru, and is secured by:—

(A) The general bond of the Government.

(B) A first charge on the revenue derived from the tax of 2.50 soles (1 sole at par of exchange equals 2/-), which is levied on every 1 per cent. of nitrogen contained in a ton of 920 kilogrammes net of all guano sold for consumption in Peru. The Government has undertaken that the said tax shall be maintained throughout the currency of the Loan, and that the proceeds thereof shall be paid every week to the bankers' agents in Peru.

(C) The deposit with the bankers' agents of more than 50 per cent. of the Shares of the Compania Administradora Del Guano.

The Compania Administradora Del Guano, which was formed in the year 1909, now operates in pursuance of Law No. 3,069 of 1919, with a capital of £(P.)200,000, of which more than 50 per cent. is held as security for this Loan by the bankers. One of the permanent directors of the Company is nominated by the Government, and the bankers are entitled to nominate three permanent British directors, and to vote their majority vote at elections for the appointment of the remaining directors. This Company is the only channel through which the Government sells guano to the agriculturists in Peru; the general bond of the Government provides that the Government shall not assume direct administration or collection of the guano tax during the currency of this Loan, and that the Company alone shall be entitled to collect this tax until this Loan has been redeemed.

It is provided by Law No. 3,069 that the Company shall sell guano at a price calculated to provide:—(1) The before-mentioned tax of 2.50 soles; (2) a sum sufficient to cover all expenses connected with the extraction of the guano, freights, insurance duties, administration charges, etc.; and (3) a sum sufficient to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum on the capital invested.

The published balance sheets of the Company show that the new existing tax has been as follows:—

1919/1920 ... £(P.)168,298, equal at the present exchange of 18/4 per £(P.) to £154,273
1920/1921 ... £(P.)197,660, equal at the present exchange of 18/4 per £(P.) to £181,188
1921/1922 ... £(P.)201,433, equal at the present exchange of 18/4 per £(P.) to £184,646

In special cases a rebate of one-half of the tax is given to certain agriculturists, but the above figures give the yield of the guano tax after this rebate has been allowed.

At the present rate of exchange the value of 2.50 soles is approximately 4/7, and it has been provided by Law No. 4,574 that the tax may be increased by the Company proportionately to any depreciation in the Peruvian exchange.

The general bond provides that when the Bankers shall consider that the funds in their hands from the revenue of the tax are in excess of the amount required for the service of the Loan for the next ensuing period of twelve months, they shall from time to time return such excess to the Company.

The amount required annually for the service of this Loan is £112,500.

Payment in full may be made under discount at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum on allotment, or on the date of any subsequent instalment.

Scrip Certificates, to which will be attached a Coupon payable on 1st June, 1923, representing interest at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum on the several instalments from their dates of payment, will be issued in due course in exchange for the Allotment Letters.

The Scrip Certificates, after payment of the last instalment, will be exchanged in due course for definitive Bonds, with half-yearly Coupons attached. The first full Coupon will be payable on 1st December, 1923.

Failure to pay any instalment when due renders all previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

In case no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned without deduction. If a smaller amount be allotted than that applied for, the difference will be appropriated towards the amount payable on allotment.

Application will be made to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal after allotment. An official quotation will be applied for in due course.

A copy of the general bond securing the Loan, with the form of definitive bond, can be seen at the Office of Slaughter and May, 18 Austin Friars, E.C., during business hours on any day while the List is open.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from Baring Brothers and Co., Ltd., and J. Henry Schroder and Co.; also from Cazenove and Akroyds, 45 Threadneedle street, E.C., and W. Greenwell and Co., 2 Finch lane, E.C.

London, 13th December, 1922.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED.

Application No. ..... Allotment No. .....

APPLICATION FORM.

Amount Allotted £.....

PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT 7½% (GUANO) LOAN OF 1922.

Offer of £1,250,000 7½% Sterling Bonds

(IN BONDS TO BEARER OF £1,000, £500, AND £100).

AT £95 PER CENT.

To BARING BROTHERS and CO., LIMITED, 8 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2;

J. HENRY SCHRODER and CO., 145 Leadenhall street, E.C. 3.

Gentlemen,—Having paid to you the sum of £....., being a deposit of 5 per cent. on application for £..... nominal amount of the above Bonds, — hereby request that you will allot — that amount of Bonds, and — hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller amount that may be allotted to —, and undertake to pay the further sums due on such allotment, according to the terms of the Prospectus issued by you dated the 13th December, 1922.

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

SURNAME ONLY .....

CHRISTIAN NAMES .....

(Mr., Mrs., or Miss.)

ADDRESS (IN FULL) .....

SIGNATURE .....

DATE .....

Cheques to be drawn:—

Pay Baring Brothers and Co., Limited, or Bearer;

Pay J. Henry Schroder and Co., or Bearer;

and crossed "Not Negotiable."

Any alteration from "Order" to "Bearer" must be initialled by the Drawer.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES.

IRISH STOCK EXCHANGES.

DUBLIN.

FUNDS, BANKS, CITY STEAM, AND TOBACCOS BETTER. RAILS AND DUNLOPS RATHER ON OFFER.

There was a quiet and generally steady business and market in public securities on 'Change, with no outstanding feature, and only a few points of interest calling for passing comment. The Funds generally were better, but Irish Land Stock was again on offer. Banks were firm, and occasionally harder. Breweries and Distilleries were quiet, and did not alter. City Steam Stock established a further record level. Home Rails came on offer at a few points. Great Northern relapsed, but closed over lowest. Cork Electric 4 p.c. Debs. (Tramways) were bid for, but were held for an advance. Parent Tyre Pref. were on sale, and fell back, and Dunlop Rubbers show no rally in this market. Todd Burns were wanted. Lever Bros. Pref. were in firm request. Vickers further improved on immediate prospects. Tobaccos were wanted, and Oils remain without recovery.

In the Funds, Consols rose ¼ to 55-⅞, ½, War Loan 4 p.c. (tax free) ½ to 102⅝, Conversion 3½ p.c. ¼ to 75¾, and India 3½ p.c. ½ to 63 x.d., but Irish Land 2½ p.c. fell ¼ further to 57¼, while War Loan 5 p.c. repeated 99⅝.

Banks were rather better. Bank Stock rose ½ to 230½, and new Provincials ½ to 16½, while Munster and Leinsters repeated 6½, but Nationals fell -⅛ to 18⅝ for an exceptional lot.

In Breweries and Distilleries, Guinness Ord. repeated 44-⅞, and Dublin Distillers Debs. 61.

City of Dublin Steam Stock rose a further ½ to 141½.

As regards Home Rails, Great Northern fell ½ to 60½ after opening at 60, Midland Great Western ¼ to 28½, and Dublin and Kingstown Leased Line ½ to 105, while Great Southern Ord. again closed nominal at 46 to 46½.

Trams were neglected, but Cork Electric 4 p.c. Debs. were called 1 higher at 48 to 52 nominally, and Dublin United Pref. were ineffectually bid for at 10, or ⅛ under last price.

Dunlop issues remain dull. Dunlop Rubber Ord. repeated 9⅜ for cash, and Parent Tyre Pref. fell 6d. to 12s. 6d. Both shares closed on sale at these prices.

In Gas, Alliance and Dublin Consumers were called 6¼ bid, but selling price withheld.

In Drapery Shares, Todd Burns Ordinary rose 3d. to 19s. 3d.

As regards Manufacturing Shares, Coats eased 1½d. to 64s. 6d. x.d., and then rose to 64s. 9d. The "B" Pref. repeated 23s. x.d. and Fine Spinners 41s. Lever Bros. 7 p.c. Pref. closed 3d. better round 20s. 9d. and the 8 p.c. Pref. rose 1½d. to 19s. 9d. Vickers were bid for, and rose 6d. to 14s. 6d. Courtaulds were supported at 59s. 6d. Imperial Tobaccos rose 7½d. to 72s. 10½d.

In Trading, etc., Irish Civil Service rose 1 to 20, and Dockrell Debs. repeated 6½. Mexican Eagle Oils repeated 44s. 9d. and Shells 78s. 6d.

BUSINESS DONE AT ALL SESSIONS.

Transactions for cash marked "c."

Consols....(55½)	55⅝ c	Kingstown Lease	(105½) 105
5% War Loan..(99⅝)	99⅝	Cork Tram Deb.	
4% War Ln..(103½)	103⅝		
Conver. Loan..(75½)	75⅝		
India 3½%.....(62½)	63	Dub. Tram Pf.(10½)	10b
War Bonds, 1925..104½		Parent Pref...(13-)	12/6
War Bonds, 1927..105⅛		Dunlops	(9-) 9/-
War Bonds, 1928..105⅝		Alliance Gas...(64)	64½
2½% Land Act..(57½)	57⅝	Todd Burns...(19-)	19/3
Rathmines & Rathfar Stock .....(65½)	66½	Coats..(64-7½)	64/6 4/9
Bank of Ireland .....(230)	230½ c	Do. 8 Pref....(25-)	23/-
Mun. & Lein.....(64)	64½	Spinners .....(41-)	41/-
National .....(184)	184½	Courtaulds ...(59/6)	59/6
Provincial New .....(162)	161½	Lever 7 p.c. Pref. (20/6) 20/7½	20/10½
Dublin Dist. Deb.(61)	61	Do. 8% ....(19/7½)	19/9
Guinness .....(44½)	44⅝	Vickers .....(14-)	14/6
City Steam....(141)	141½	Dockrell Deb....(64)	64
G. N. Ord.....(61)	60	Mex. Eagle...(44/9)	44/9
M.G.W. Ord.....(29)	28⅝	Shells .....(78/9)	78/6

*Odd lot; b bid, a asked, c for cash.
(Last business done given in parentheses.)

IRISH BANKS RATES.

Discount	4 p.c. 13th July.
Deposit	1½ p.c. 15th June.

STOCK EXCHANGE SETTLEMENTS.

Mining contango day.....	Dec. 22
General contango day....	Dec. 27
Ticket day	Dec. 28
Account day	Dec. 14 Dec. 29

BELFAST.

Business was fairly brisk on Belfast Exchange, but without any outstanding feature. War Loan was done at 99⅜ 99½ 99⅝, Northern Banking "A" shares repeated 5-⅛, Belfast Corporation 3½ p.c. (1940) steady at 74⅜, British Cotton and Wool Dyers fell a few pence to 9s. Coats repeated 65s. 3d. Fine Spinners fractionally higher at 41s. Fairbairn, Lawson Ord fell 6d. to 27s., British American Tobacco rose 1s. 6d. to 80s. Imperial Tobacco advanced 9d. to 72s. 9d. Dunlops were active at reduced prices, business being done at 9s. 1½d. 9s. Levers 8 p.c. Pref. fractionally lower at 19s. 9d, Anglo-Persian Oil closed at 24s. 9d.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

At a special general meeting held at Cannon street, London, yesterday, Brigadier-General Baring, Mr. E. W. Mellor, and Mr. W. Newburn, Sir David Salomans, and Mr. Charles Sheath were elected directors of the New Southern group of railways. It was agreed that the sum of £16,420 should be paid out of the reserve assets as compensation to those directors who were not elected on the directorate of the new grouping, including Mr. Cosmo Bonsor. The chairman said that, after considerable difficulties, they were making good progress with the scheme of electrification, which would at first apply to the 15 miles area, with the possibility of extending later to the 30 miles area.

KIVUVU (UGANDA) RUBBER.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office of the Company, 36 College Green, Dublin, Mr. Augustine Orr in the chair. The other directors present were:—Mr. E. A. Trouton, and Sir James C. Percy.

The report and statement of accounts for the year ended 31st January, 1922, were read and adopted. The retiring director, Mr. E. A. Trouton, and the retiring auditors, Messrs. Stokes Bros. and Pim, were re-elected.

UGANDA PLANTATIONS.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office of the Company, 36 College Green, Dublin, Mr. Augustine W. Orr presiding. The other directors present were:—Mr. E. A. Trouton, and Sir James C. Percy.

The report and statement of accounts for the year ended 28th February, 1922, were read and adopted. The retiring director, Mr. Trouton, and the retiring auditors, Messrs. Stokes Bros. and Pim, were re-elected.

AMERICAN SHIPS FOR COURTESY

From Cabin Boy to Captain the men and officers on the swift, steady vessels of the United States Lines are impressed with the necessity for courtesy. No matter what your desires or needs, they receive every consideration.

TO NEW YORK

Regular sailings from Cobh (Queenstown) on United States Lines' Ships.

President Monroe,	Dec. 16 Jan. 29
President Adams,	Dec. 23 Feb. 5
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President Polk,	Jan. 8 Feb. 19
President Garfield,	Jan. 15 Feb. 26

The best of service and cuisine, with every accommodation for your comfort.

Write for Plans, also 64-page book, "Guide to the U.S.A."—76 illustrations—mailed free. Address: Dept. D.C.

UNITED STATES LINES

LONDON: COBH (Queenstown), 2 Cockspur St., S.W.1. The Docks. Freight Rumsinar (London) Ltd., 22 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.

STOCKS COLOURLESS.

THE RISE OF STERLING.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT AND THE FINANCIAL NEWS OF TO-DAY.)

Colourless Stock markets were again the rule yesterday, inactivity being general. The gilt-edged section opened steady, and retained that characteristic throughout, but changes were few. War Loan remained unaltered at the overnight price of 99⅝. Irish 2½ hardened; while the Threes eased. Indian Government Securities, save for the 4½, which were stationary, improved from ¼ to ½. Colonial issues were absolutely featureless, even Aucklands recording no change. "Canadas" were ⅛ lower at 154½, and Canadian Rails generally were about a point down on the continued rise of sterling.

LONDON STOCKS QUIET.

NO WEAKNESS DISCLOSED.

The Stock markets were very quiet yesterday, but no weakness was disclosed, notwithstanding the scarcity of business. Gilt-edged securities showed scarcely a movement on the day.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES were inactive; French loans were unchanged. San Paulo rose 1 to 106½, while Japan 4½ fell 2 to 102.

HOME RAILS were devoid of interest. Great Western rose ½ to 105½. Caledonian Def.-Ord. fell ¼ to 14½, and South-Eastern Def. fell ½ to 33.

In COLONIAL and FOREIGN RAILS, Argentines were dull, Westerns falling ¼ to 79½. Argentine Great Western Ord. fell ½ to 79½, and Bahia Blanca 1 to 76½.

OIL SHARES OPEN BRIGHTER.

AN AFTERNOON COLLAPSE.

REDUCED DUTCH DIVIDEND.

Although it cannot be said that the volume of transactions showed any material increase, business once more being largely of a professional character, the Oil Share market certainly had a much brighter appearance during the early hours of yesterday, the leaders, in particular, being distinctly firmer. Shells, Mexican Eagles, Anglo-Persians, and Burmahs were all bid for at an advance on the overnight's levels, a favourable factor being the receipt of buying orders for Mexican Eagles on Paris account. In the afternoon the market developed renewed weakness which was particularly marked in Royal Dutch and Shells, these shares being freely offered and moving down, while other leading descriptions gave way in sympathy. The reason for the fall in Royal Dutch was the announcement of a reduced interim dividend. The distribution is to be 10 per cent., which compares with 15 per cent. at this time last year. It is explained that the reason for the reduction is the great uncertainty still existing with regard to taxes imposed by the Dutch Indies. This announcement led to fears that the Shell Company might also decide to reduce its interim distribution. As a matter of fact these fears proved unfounded, for after the close of the "House" the Shell Company announced a dividend of 10 per cent., free of tax, last year's interim distribution being, therefore, maintained. In other directions the British Controlled issues hardened, buyers taking the place of sellers, but V.O.C. Holdings finished easier. Closing prices:—

1⅝	Agwi Petroleum	1⅝	1¾ – ⅛
4⅛	Anglo-American	4	4⅛ – ⅛
1½	Anglo-Ecuadorian	20/9	21/- +0/6
1⅛	Anglo-Egyptian "B"	1⅛	1⅛ – ⅛
23/6	Anglo-Persian 8 p.c.	23/4½	23/10½ +0/1½
24/7½	Do. 7 p.c. Pref.	24/7½	25/3 +0/4½
4⅛	Do. Ord., issued 3½ p.c.	3⅞	4⅛ – ⅛
9⅝	Do. 5 p.c. Deb.	9⅛½	9⅝
2½	Apex Trinidad	2⅜	2½
1⅝	Brit. Borneo Pet. (10/-) ...	1⅝	1⅝
⅛	British Burman (5/-) ...	⅛	⅛
7/9	British Controlled	7/6	8/9 +0/3
8/6	Do. Pref.	8/6	9/3 +0/3
4⅛	Burmah	4⅝	4⅝ + ⅛
21/6	Do. 8 p.c. Pref.	24/3	24/6
1/3	Callao	1/1½	1/4½
⅝	Dacia Romano	⅝	⅝
5½	Eagle Transport	5⅛	5⅝ – ⅛
99⅛	Do. 7 p.c. Notes	99½	99⅝
100	Do. Bearer	99⅛	100⅛
3/3	General Pet. Trinidad ...	3/3	3/3
2/3	Indo Burmah	1/9	2/3 –0/3
—	Keep River (10/-)	16/6	17/6 –0/3
5½	Lobitos	5/-	5/6 – ⅛
2½	Mexican Eagle	2½	2⅝ – ⅛
—	Do. Pref.	2½	2⅝ – ⅛
17/6	Do. Marine	17/6	17/6 –0/1½
—	North Caucasian (10/-)...	—	—
—	Offfields Egypt	1/3	1/3
—	Peru Syndicate	1/-	1/-
23/3	Phœnix	23/9	24/3 +0/7½
7/3	Premier Oil	1/10½	2/4⅝
1/9	Rumania Consolidated...	1/9	1/9 –0/3
34½	Royal Dutch	32½	34¾ – 3/-
1/0	Scottish American	0/10½	1/1½
3/9	Shell Transport	3/6	3¾ – ⅛
9⅞	Do. 6 p.c. (£10)...	9⅝	9⅞
23/4½	Do. 7 p.c. Pref.	23/7½	23/7½ –0/1½
5/3	Spies (10/-)	4/9	5/3
8/9	Steaua Romana	8/6	9/6
51/0	Tankers Pref.	5/0	5/0
1⅜	Trinidad Central	1⅜	1⅜ – ⅛
6/6	Trinidad Leaseholds ...	6/-	6/6
23/6	United Brit. Trinidad ...	9d.	2/-
—	Ural Caspian	—	—
6/0	Utos Oil	2/0	7/6
1/9	V.O.C. Holdings	1/7½	2/3 –0/3
13/0	Do. 7 p.c. Pref.	12/9	12/9 –0/3

RUBBER SHARES INACTIVE.

The Rubber Share market was almost lifeless, and changes were very few. Sempah rose 1s. 3d. to 18s. 9d. Anglo Malay lost 1s. 6d. at 18s 9d, and Straits Rubber 1s. at 20s. The price of rubber remained at 14d. per lb. Closing prices:—

M.U.			
33-0	Anglo-Dutch	33/3	
2/16½	Anglo-Java	2/9	
1/-	Anglo-Malay	18/9*	–1/6
4/10½	Bertam Cons.	4/10½	
2/9	Bukit Mertajam	2/9	
1/7¼	Bukit Sembawang	1/8	
—	Damansara	13/6	+0/1½
20/5	Grand Central	20/0	–0/9
9d.	Highlands	9d.	
3/0	Kamuning	2/11*	
5/0	Kapong	5/1½	+0/3
20/6	Kuala Lumpur	20/9	+0/7½
1/3	Labu	1/3	
1/6	Linggi	1/6	
9/10½	London-Asiatic	3/10½	
2/-	Malacca	2/-	
21/9	Malayalam	21/3	
3/0	Merlimau	3/0½	
10/9	Mount Valley	10/3	
2/4½	Port Dickson	2/4½	
22/3	Rubber Trust	22/6	+0/1½
15/0	Sanbalid	14/7½	
1¾	Sandayan	2/3	
1/3	Sialang	2/6	
3/6	Straits Rub.	3/3	–1/0
22/6	Tali Ayer	22/0	–0/7½
1½	Tandjong	1/10½	
3/3	Un. Serdang	3/4	
2½	United Sua Betong	2/6	
14/0	Vallambrosa	14/6	

Anglo-Sum...	48/0	N.Rummook..	18/1½
Bah Lias.....	19/1½	P.T.K.(C'ylon)	18/6
Batu Tiga.....	3/6	Patalima.....	2/3
B.N.B.R. Trst	9/0	Pilmoor	2/3
Brish.....	1/10½	Rim Malacca...	3/9
Bukit Ca....	6/7½	Rub.E.Asiatics	2/6
Bukit Rajah	20/0	Sapong.....	18/9
Castlefield.....	4/11½	Sapumalk'de..	32/0
Chevriot	2/1½	Selangor	4/0
Cicely	5/0	Serdang Cn'l's.	11/6
Eastern Trust	18/0	Soember Ajoe.	1/6
Ess. Ceylon...	19/9	Strathmore...	12/0
Glenbervie ...	21/0	Sumatra Con.	19/0
Golden Hope	11/0	Sungei Buaya.	22/3
Java Amal....	18/9	Sungei Choh...	17 6½
Lapar Para...	12/9	Sungei Kasar..	4/6
Kasintoe	17/0	Sungei Kr Pi.	33/9
Kepitiagila ...	7/3	Taiping	1/6
Kuantan	2/1	Tahrau	27/6
Langkat Sum	27/6	Telogorredjo ..	36/3
Ledbury	27/6	Tempeh	1/2
Malakoff.....	17/6	Un. Trinidads..	21/1½
Membakut	11/9	Yam Seng.....	2/9½

*Ex Div. †Ex Rights.

PROVINCIAL EXCHANGES.

MANCHESTER.—Textiles m better demand, and some further advance. Bleachers, 40/6-41/6; do. Pref., 21-21/9; Calicos, 20/6-20/9; do. Pref., 16/9-17/-; Bradford Dyers', 41/6-42/6; do. Pref., 19/9-20/-; Cottons, 45/6-46/6; do. Pref., 19/-19/6; Spinners, 41/-41/6; do. Pref., 19/6-19/9; "Stubbers," 6/9-9/3. Coats, 64/6-65/-. Ship Canal, 54/-; do. Pref., 64/-. Velveta, 26/6-27/-.

BIRMINGHAM.—Movements usually advance. Rovers hard. Calthorpes again better. Singers dropped sharply. Rolls-Royce a shade easier. Dunlops quieter; Parent Deferred flat. Austins, 2/-; Belsize, 4/9; Components, 7/6; S.T.D., 6/3; Enfield, 32/-; Hupmobile, 7/-; Napiers, £9-10. Rolls-Royce, 22/3; Rovers, 20/4½; Singers, 23/-; Swifts, 14/9; Triumphs, 32/-; Vauxhalls, 7/3; Dunlops, 9/1½; Parent Deferred, 25/-; Harper Bean, 1/1½; Calthorpes, 13/3.

INSURANCE SHARES.

BUSINESS DONE IN LONDON.—Alliance, New, 12s½ xdiv., 6d½; British General, 29/1½; Commercial Union, 31½, ½; Eagle Star Ord., 14½, £14 10/9; Employers' Liability, 7/9/9, 8/3, 8/6; General Accident, 64½, ½, ½; Guardian Ord., 6½; do. Pref., 7/6-, 8/9; London Assurance, 5/1½, ¾d., 4½d.; London, 7½; Phœnix Pelican, 11, 10½, ½; United British, 45/6; Prudential, 12½, ⅝.

BUSINESS DONE IN LIVERPOOL.—Commercial Union, 31½; London and Lancashire, 14-; North British and Mercantile, 194; Norwich Union Fire Shares, 11; Royal Insurance, 204.

We are authorised to state that Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, Deputy Chairman, and Sir John Field Beale, K.B.E., have resigned their seats on the Board of the British Cellulose and Chemical Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

CLOSING PRICES.

The quotations in the following tables were made up at an earlier hour than, and may, therefore, vary to some extent from, those given in our comments on

CONSOLS, ETC.

Consols	55⅝*	3½ Treas'r 1941	101½
War Ln 5%	99⅝	Irish Ld Stk 2½ ...	57-58
do. 4½	94½-95½	India 3½	64-65
do. 3½	66¼-68¼	do. 5%	103-104
do. 4%	102-102⅞	do. 3½ %	63½-65½
Funding Ln	86-88	do. 2½	110-112
Victory Bds.	88-90	Local Loans	93-94
M.E. Conv. Ln.	74¾-75¾		

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Alberta 4½ (1942)	89-91	Nigeria 4 % ...	110-112*
Aust Com. 5% 2	99-101*	Q'sland 4 (1950-30)	82-4
do. 5%	105-107	do. 4½ (1930-1	86-7
Brit. Col 4½ (1941	82-84*	do. 5 % 1930-50 ...	104-6
Canada 4 (Con...	87-89*	S. Africa 4 % Con...	88-90 +1
do. 4½ (1925-3	99½-100½*	do. 5 %	106-107
Cape 3½ Cons.	76-78*	S.A'str'n 4 % (25-40)	83-85*
Ceylon 4 %	102-4*	do. 5 (1937-3	100½-101½
Natal 4%	79-81	do. 5%	100-102
N.S.W. 4% (1932-7	84-86*	do. 6% 2	108-110
do. 5% (1972-7	99-101*	Victoria 4 (1940-30	85-7
do. 5% (1922-32	100-102	do. 4% (1923-8	91-3
do. 5% (1930-40	103-105	W. Aust'n 4 %	82-84*
N. Zeal'd 4 % ...	93-5	do. 5% (1930-40	103-104

FOREIGN BONDS.

99⅛	Argentine, 1886	99	101
85	Do. 5 p.c., 1907	87	89
41¾	Brazil 4 p.c., 1889	41	43
83½	Do. Funding, 1908	80	82
83½	Do. 5 p.c., 1914	84	86
94	Chinese 5 p.c., 1896 ...	93	95
84	Do. 4½ p.c., 1898	83	85
73½	Do. 5 p.c., 1912	73	75
68¼	Egyptian Unified	68	70*
98	French Loan	98	99
23	Do. 4 p.c.	21	23
½	German 3 p.c.	½	½
22	Italian Rentes	21	23
103¾	Japanese 4½ p.c.	101	103 –2
90	Do. 4 p.c., 1905	89	91
98	Do. New 5 p.c., 1907..	85	87
64½	Mexican 5 p.c., 1895...	61	63
62½	Do. 5 p.c. 10-Y. Treas.	62	65
4¾	Peruvian Corporation ...	4¾	4¾
30	Do. Pref.	29¾	29¾
91	Do. Deb.	90	92
27	Portuguese 3 p.c.	26	28
—	Russian 4 p.c.	7	7
9	Do. 5 p.c., 1906	7	10
107½	San Paulo 8 p.c.	107	110 +1
—	Spanish 4 p.c.	74	80
83¾	Uruguay 3½ p.c.	83½	84½

HOME RAILS.

64⅜	Brighton A	64½	65¼
14⅜	Caledonian Def. Ord. ...	14⅜	15 – ⅜
8⅛	Chatham Ord.	8⅛	8¼
8⅜	Great Central Def.	8½	9
30⅜	Do. Eastern	29½	29¾
48⅜	Do. Northern Pref.	48	48
45	Do. Def.	44½	45¼ + ⅛
108	Do. Western	106	107 + ⅛
104	L. and North-Western...	104	105
—	Do. 4½ p.c. Pref.	99	99*
34½	L. and S.W. Def.	34	35
—	L. and S.W. New Pref...	97	100
58¾	Metropolitan	59	60
—	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	93	98
45	Do. District	45	46
69½	Midland Def.	69½	70½
18¾	North British Def.	18½	19*
122	North-Eastern Con.	121⅞	122⅝
—	Do. 4½ p.c. Pref.	98	103
33¾	South-Eastern Def.	32½	33¼ – ⅜
—	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	95	99
2¾	Underground Electric ...	2¾	3
87	Do. Income Bonds	86	89
103	Do. 6 p.c. Debs.	103	108

AMERICAN RAILS.

—	Atchison	107	109 –2
—	Baltimore	45	47
—	Chesapeake	71	73
—	Chicago, Milwaukee ...	26	28
11⅜	Erie	11	12
—	Do. Pref.	18	20
—	Illinois Cent.	97	99*
—	New York, Ontario	21	23
23⅜	Southern Common	21	23
—	Do.	70	71
—	Southern Pacific	97	98 –¼
—	Union Pacific	147	149* –1⅝

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS.

72	Antofagasta	73	74
—	Argentine (5% W. Deb.	78½	79½ – ⅜
—	Bahia	75⅜	77¼ –1
—	Brazil Railway Common.	31	34
63	Buenos Ayres Gt.	62¼	64½
—	Buenos Ayres and Pacific	83½	83½*
82⅛	Buenos Ayres and W....	78⅜	80½ – ⅜
138	Canadian Pacific	138	139
41⅞	Central Argentine	39½	39¾
48⅝	Central Uruguay	47	47
—	Entre Rios	24	26
—	Grand Trunk	3⅛	3¾
—	Do. 4 p.c. Guaranteed..	7⅞	7⅞
—	Do. 1st Pref.	7	7
—	Do. 2nd Pref.	2	2
—	Do. 3rd Pref.	1	1
—	Do. 4 p.c. Perp. Deb....	21	23
23⅛	Leopoldina	23	23
12⅞	Mexican Rails	12	13
28	Do. 4 p.c. Pref.	25	26
23	Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	24	24
—	Mexican Nat. 1st Pref..	7	8
—	Mexican Nat. 2nd Pref..	7	8
122	San Paulo Ord.	120	124
89	United Havana	88	90

BANKS.

—	Agricultural of Egypt...	8½	8¾ + ⅛
—	Anglo-South American ..	8	8⅛
—	Australasia	13⅛	13⅝
—	Bank New South Wales...

BATTERSBY & CO.'S SALES.

TO-DAY (THURSDAY), DECEMBER 14TH.

AT OUR SALEROOMS, No. 39 WESTMORELAND STREET, AT 1.30 o'c.

B. & Co. 2 FLORENCE TCE., LEESON PARK AVE., DEC. 14TH.
APPIAN WAY, MODERN NON-BASEMENT. POSSESSION.
Head rent, £5. Lease 875 years. Soon on our order. Clear possession to purchaser.
Messrs. CORRIGAN and CORRIGAN, Solicitors, 3 St. Andrew Street.

44 BLESSINGTON STREET.
CONVENIENT CITY RESIDENCE, WITH POSSESSION.
Held for 919 years from 1897, subject to £9 2s. 11d. per annum, less usual deductions. Open 11 to 12.30 o'clock. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
Messrs. ARTHUR O'HAGAN and SON, Solicitors for Vendors, 9 Harcourt Street.

14 CHARLEVILLE MALL, NTH. STRAND.
VERY CONVENIENT. CLEAR POSSESSION.
H.M for 400 years from 1898, subject to £7 per annum. Clear possession to purchaser. Key at No. 15.
Messrs. W. J. SHANNON and CO., Solicitors, 19 Upper Ormond Quay.

GLENART LODGE, GLENART AVENUE, BLACKROCK.
DETACHED. NON-BASEMENT. POSSESSION.
Held for 200 years from 1861. Will be sold subject to £15 per annum. Clear possession to purchaser. Key at St. Theodore's, Green road, Blackrock, close by.
Messrs. BRADY and DAWSON, Solicitors, 20 Molesworth Street.

10 ARRAN ROAD, DRUMCONDRA.
MODERN, NON-BASEMENT. POSSESSION.
Head rent, £5. Lease 179 years from 1917. Clear possession to purchaser.
M. CARTAN O'MEARA, Solicitor, 27 South Frederick Street.

24 ELGIN ROAD.
FAVOURITE SITUATION. CLEAR POSSESSION.
Held for 150 years from 1862, subject to adjusted rent of £6 6s. 6d. per annum. Clear possession to purchaser.
N. L. MORAN, Solicitor, 19 Eustace street.

BATTERSBY & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

THIS DAY (THURSDAY),

USUAL WEEKLY AUCTION

OF

ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE,

REMOVED FROM ANGLESEA ROAD, HOLLYBANK ROAD, MOYNE ROAD, BRIGHTON ROAD, LANSDOWNE ROAD, BRAY.

Billiard Table, Balls, Cues, Marker; Mahogany Bedroom Suite, China Cabinet, Set of Dinner Tables, 5ft. Rosewood Cabinet, Oak Diningroom Suite; Walnut Sideboard, three Mirrored Panels; Oil Paintings, Engravings, Plated Ware, Jewellery; Carpets, Rugs, Linoleum, Lace and Tapestry Falls; Overmantels, Roll-fall Desk; Jars of Sweets; Mantel Clocks and Vases, Tea and Dinner Ware, Cheval Glass, Chesterfield Suite, 12 Bentwood Chairs; Pedestal Writing Table; Sheraton Bedroom Suite, 12 Mahogany Chairs; Kerbs and Brasses; Sheets, Quilts; Settee, Bedroom Suite, six Ash Bedroom Suites, Ormolu Clocks; Music Canterbury, Music Stool, lot of Stillstife Pictures—Hunting; Brass Beds and Bedding, Wardrobes, Toilet Tables. Washstands, Ware, Rails; Ormolu Cabinets, Sideboards, Bookcases, Breakfast Tables. Couches, Easy and Single Chairs, Cutlery, Books, Confectionery Jars; Kitchen Furniture, Utensils; Oat Bin, Lawn Mower, Bassinettes, Cycles, Fixtures. Mangles, Lamps; Drapery; Saddle and Harness.

CONTENTS OF STORE, SELLING PRIVATELY,

INCLUDING PACKAGES MUSTARD; BEE APPLIANCES.
SALE AT ONE O'CLOCK. FEES—FIVE PER CENT.

PATRICK A. WREN,

AUCTIONEER, HOUSE AGENT, &c., 9 BACHELOR'S WALK.—TEL. 157.

SALE THIS DAY.

AT GAINSBORO' HOUSE,

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF ANTIQUE AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS, comprising, chiefly—Two Iron-framed Upright Grand Pianos, in ebonised cases; Chesterfield Drawingroom Suite, 5 pieces; smaller Suite in leather; fine Sheraton Secretaire, smaller ditto; Occasional and Tea Tables; GRANDFATHER CLOCK, 8' HIGH, IN ORIGINAL SHERATON CASE; Mahogany, Walnut, and Oak Dining Tables; IMPORTANT SET 12 PANEL BACK DINING CHAIRS, in MOROCCO LEATHER; ANTIQUE MAHOGANY SCROLL END COUCH, originally the Property of NAPPER TANDY, in fine condition; as already fully advertised.
FOR ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

IMPORTANT TO BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS.
Small quantity Leather Bends, Boxes Loose Patching, Tools, Children's and Girls'—Canvas Shoes, Boot Protectors Rubber Soles and Heels, Bags, Tindles, Sprigs, Pegs, large quantity Boot Polishes, Boxes Thread, Oak Roll-top Desk, Yost Typewriter, Miscellaneous Articles.
Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Fees.
PIANOS AND CARPETS WILL BE SOLD AT 3.30 TO-DAY. BOOTS, Etc., TO-MORROW.

WM. MONTGOMERY & SON,

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, GAINSBORO' HOUSE, 24 SUFFOLK ST., DUBLIN.

SALE THIS DAY (IN CONTINUATION).

SALMON POOL, ISLAND BRIDGE.

FURNITURE OF BEDROOMS, SERVANTS' APARTMENTS, KITCHEN UTENSILS, AND OUTDOOR EFFECTS.
SALE 11.30.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

110 GRAFTON STREET.

SALE TO-DAY (IN CONTINUATION) AT ST. HELEN'S,

BOOTERSTOWN, CO. DUBLIN (FOR SIR HAROLD NUTTING, BART.).

BENNETT and SON, LIMITED, WILL SELL BY AUCTION, TO-DAY, on the Premises, commencing at 12 O'CLOCKE, THE FURNITURE and APPOINTMENTS of TWELVE BEDROOMS,
Comprising principally: 12ft. Oak Wardrobe, Set of do. Dining Tables, Walnut Break-front Wardrobe, Oak Pedestal Writing Table; a large quantity of White Enamel Furniture; 4ft. Brass-mounted Bedstead, several Combination Bedsteads, twenty Curled-Hair Mattresses, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets; Axminster and other Carpets; fifty Bentwood Chairs, Pine Wardrobes and Chests of Drawers, ten Sets of Toilet Ware, twelve Pairs Bedroom Curtains, Copper and other Coal Boxes; Engravings, Brass and China Lamps; Mangle, Ironing Tables, Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c. ALSO OUTDOOR EFFECTS, including: A 12½ H.P. Crossley Engine, Dynamo Switch Board, Saw Bench, Engine Belting, six Sets of Harness, two Life-sized Head Figures, two Bronze Stories. Catalogues, 1/- each, to admit to Sale, can be obtained at St. Helen's. Sale will commence at 12 noon with Lot 655 in Catalogue.
Purchasers pay Five per cent. Auction Fees.

BENNETT & SON, LIMITED,

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, 6 UPPER ORMOND QUAY.

DOCKRELL LIMITED.

ON VIEW THIS DAY.
FURNITURE AUCTION TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), Commencing at 11.30 sharp, at 12 O'Clock, noon,

DALKEY HOUSE, DALKEY.

HAVING SOLD THE HOUSE, we are instructed to Sell the Furniture, including—Handsome Mirror-back Cabinet Sideboard, Mahogany Dining Table, with screw-expanding frame; Carved Oak Enclosed Bookcase; Set of 6 Walnut-frame Dining Chairs and 2 Arm-Chairs; Mahogany and Oak Side, Console, and Occasional Tables; Mahogany Show Case, Walnut and Gilded-frame Overmantels, Davenport, Pedestal Writing Table, Walnut Break-front Wardrobe, Oak and Occasional Chairs; new Indian Carpet, 13.6 x 26.6; Axminster and Wilton Carpets, two Sets of Axminster Stair Carpetings; Brass and Iron Beds, Walnut and Hair Mattresses, Stretcher Bed, Walnut, Carved Mahogany, and Satin Walnut Bedroom Suites; Mahogany, Walnut, and Birch Chests of Drawers, Bedroom Wash Mahogany frame Cheval, Enclosed Mahogany Wash Stand, Mahogany Hall Table, Hall Stand, Wall Clock, Lace, Tapestry, and Plush Curtains; Brass and other Coal Vases, Fenders, and Curbs; Silver Spoons and Forks, Plated do., Sheffield Hot Water Dishes, Plated Kettle and Heater, Cake Basket, Salver, Two Chandelier Wrought Iron Cruet, Oil Paintings and Engravings, Girandole, Perfection Oil Cooker and Oven, Painted Presses, 2 Mangles, Kitchen Furniture and Utensils, Long Dinner Service, Table Glass and China; Wheel Barrow, Lawn Mower, Garden Tools, Garden Vases, Greenhouse Plants, Sectional Fowl House, 20 Young Fowl, etc., etc.
Goods on View To-day from 11 o'clock to 4 o'clock.
To prevent overcrowding a charge of 6d. will be made for admission on day of Sale.

DOCKRELL LIMITED,

Auctioneers and Valuers,
SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

LYNDHURST, SANDFORD ROAD.

MONDAY NEXT, 18th DECEMBER.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE MODERN FURNITURE, PIANO, etc., ALL IN BRIGHT, CLEAN, NEW CONDITION, viz.:—Cramer Upright Piano, Inlaid Walnut China Cabinet, Sheraton Mixed Ditto, Walnut Overmantels, Divan, Easy and Occasional Chairs; Rosewood Card, Inlaid Loo and Occasional Tables; fine Axminster Room and Stair Carpets, New Linoleums, Rugs, Curtains, Brass Fenders, Coal Vases and Utensils; Engravings and pictures; Chippendale Davenport, Mah. Mirror-back Sideboard, Telescope Dinner Table, 6 Dining Chairs and Carver; Bookcase; Marble Clock, Plated Ware, Dinner and Tea Services, Table and Ornamental China, Satin Walnut Bedroom Suites, Mah. Mirror-door Wardrobe, Duchess Toilet Tables and Chests Drawers; Deal Wardrobes, House Linen, B. and I Bedsteads, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Blankets and Bedding; Mah. and Deal Toilet Cupboards, Screens, Oak Hall Stand and Chairs; Kitchen Dresser, Mangle, Furniture and Utensils; Gas Fires, Electric Fittings, 20 head of young Fowl; Lawn Mower, etc. On View morning of Sale, 10 till 12. SALE MONDAY NEXT, 18th DECEMBER, at 12 o'clock. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.

JAMES ADAM & SONS,

Auctioneers and Valuers,
17 MERRION ROW and 19 STEPHEN'S GREEN.

FURNITURE SALE.

THIS DAY (THURSDAY), ONE O'CLOCK,
No. 156
LEINSTER GALLERIES, LEINSTER STREET (NASSAU STREET), DUBLIN.
ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, Including
GRAND PIANO, by BLUTHNER; LEIPZIG, in splendid condition; PIANO, by DOELL, superior, new, overstrung; 2 Motor Bicycles, and miscellaneous effects.
Terms—Cash and five per cent. Auctioneers' Fees.

MALONEY & O'MEARA, LTD.,

Auctioneers and Valuers,
House and Estate Agents,
LEINSTER GALLERIES, LEINSTER STREET (NASSAU STREET), DUBLIN.

GRAZING LETTINGS BY PRIVATE TREATY.

30 Acres and 40 Acres in FINGLAS, in divisions; 26, 22 Acres BALLYMUN, in divisions; 20 Acres, ST. MARGARET'S, 7 Acres BLANCHARDSTOWN, 40 Acres at FIELDSTOWN, KILSALLAGHAN.

JOHN P. CUFFE, LTD.,

Auctioneers, Valuers, and Live Stock Salesmen,
31 MANOR STREET, DUBLIN.
'Phone—4840. Wires—"Bullocks, Dublin."

GORMANSTOWN AERODROME.

LETTING OF LAND BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, 16th DECEMBER, 1922,
at Two o'clock,
About 120 ACRES of LAND, GRAZING and TILLAGE, in Lots to suit purchasers.

JOHN P. CUFFE, LTD.

Auctioneers, Valuers, and Live Stock Salesmen,
31 MANOR STREET, DUBLIN.
'Phone 4840. Wires—Bullocks, Dublin.

BALLINAGALLIA HOUSE,

ARMAGH.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES, ON WEDNESDAY, 20th DECEMBER, 1922, at 12 o'clock, noon,

Superior Residence, with 68 acres superior Land, held subject to annual instalments to Land Commission of £33 11/6. Property of J. H. W. M'Kelvin, Esq.

The Residence contains large hall, dining, drawing, and breakfast rooms, five bedrooms, two bathrooms, pantry, large kitchen, and scullery, bath room, hot and cold water, linen room, 2 w.c.'s, electric bells; good drainage, never failing supply of water. The out-buildings are large and commodious, comprising: 3 horse stables, 2 loose boxes, harness room, byre for 8 cows, 3 large car houses, fowl house barn, threshing machine, coal house, all tiled and in good order.

The lands are in the highest state of cultivation, and are used as a mixed farm and good fattening land, the whole forming a most desirable Residence and Farm, situate 2½ miles from the City of Armagh.

Apply to
THOS. W. KILPATRICK, Solicitor, Armagh, or
M. A. BELL,
AUCTIONEER, ARMAGH.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.)

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

FISHING Rods and Tackle, large stock; Selling at less than cost prices; catalogues free.—Keegan, Ilac quay, Dublin. 12 14

SPECIFIC ARTICLES.

AT KELLY'S, 48 FLEET STREET, Engagement Ring—Artistic, magnificent Second-hand Single Stone, Two, Three, Five Stone Gipsy, Marquise, and Cluster Rings, set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, and Pearls, etc., of the finest quality, brilliancy, and colour.

AT Kelly's, 48 Fleet street—Tortoiseshell Toilet Set, 4 brushes, mirror, comb and case, £16 16/-.

ALL Travelling Goods Bags, Suit Cases, Trunks, Straps, Holdalls; Fishing Sundries, Golf, Football, Willans & Moore, 7 Aston's quay, Dublin.

ANTIQUE Pierced Brass Georgian Door Fittings, Huge Lock, £2; Pair 13inch Plates, £2; Knocker, £1; large Key, escutcheon and bolt, other things; also Two Antique Barley Mizers, £1; owner leaving Ireland.—4 Leinster road, West. 11 E

ALL Kinds Fancy Goods; also all kinds Watches, Clocks, Melodeons, Concertinas, Mouth Organs, Violins, Bags, Purses, Useful Presents, Agents' Samples, cheap.—24 Bachelor's Walk, first floor, 10 till 4. 12

ALUMINIUM Enamel, and Hollow Ware, Kitchen Utensils, Brushes, Floor Polishes, etc. Stains, Paints, Enamels, and Varnishes.—Thos. McKenzie and Sons, Ltd., Dublin. 13 O

A FEMALIMITATOR for Sale, 1923 model, beautifully sprung, navy blue, in perfect condition, very little used; no sickness.—E 95, this office. 13 F

BABY Carriage—New model delightfully sprung, wired on tyres, nickel plated, tubular levers, cree and storm apron; umbrella holder; supreme value, £5 19/6. Baby Chairs, Cots and Bedding reduced to almost half. Call and inspect.—Baby Carriage Company, 129 Stephen's Green. 11 E

CHIEF Officers Civic Guard—Special Photographs 12 Christmas number "Weekly Irish Times," now on Sale, price 4d. T

CUTLERY—Table and Dessert Knives, Forks, Spoons, Carvers, etc., Electro Plated Goods, Cake Baskets, Brass Vases, Dish Covers, etc.—Thos. McKenzie and Sons, Ltd., Dublin. 13 C

CURBS, Fenders, Coal Vases, Fire Irons, Hearth Sets, Mats, Lino., Wicker Chairs, Beds and Bedding, Rugs.—Thos. McKenzie and Sons, Ltd., Dublin. 13 C

CONSIGNMENT of Toys to be Sold without reserve by on Friday, 15th, J. J. Tormey's Auction Room, 25 Bachelor's Walk. 12 D

CORK Drawers, Corkers, Syphons, Brass Taps, Bottle Brushes etc.—James Fox and Co., William st. 8 14

CINEMATOGRAPH (Pathe), with Screen Motor Cycle, Mixed Tandem Cycle, Selling.—E 127, this office. 13 A

DOLL'S House, four rooms, beautifully Furnished in suites; £2 10/-. Seen after 5, 53 Ashfield road, Ranelagh. 12 F

GLASSES for Beer, Stout, Whiskies, etc.; large selection; illustrated list post free.—James Fox and Co., William st. 8 14

LAMPS—Table, Hand, and Suspension, Shades, Globes, Wicks, Oil Heating and Cooking Stoves.—Thos. McKenzie and Sons, Ltd., Dublin. 13 C

LEATHER Goods—Attache Cases, Cabin Trunks, Kit and Hand Bags, Toilet Sets, etc.—Thos. McKenzie and Sons, Ltd. 13 C

MANGLING and Washing Machines—Large stocks, best makes.—The Dairy Engineering Co. of Ireland, Ltd., 21-22 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. T

MILNER'S Small Safe for sale, slight grade, Office, 12 Central Hotel. 12 F

MAGNIFICENT 4 Billiard Table, reversible marble slabs, bargain at £100, worth £200.—87 Marlborough street. T

MANGLES, Wringers, Washing Machines, Tubs, Galvanised Buckets, etc.; Cinder Sifters.—Thos. McKenzie and Sons, Ltd., Dublin. 13 C

NAVY Boat shape Pram for Sale (large, good condition.—35 Casimir road, Harold's Cross.

NATIONAL Cash Register, Mechanical Window Attraction, Cigarette Machine, Selling.—E 150, this office. 13 A

RAILWAY Lost Property—500 Umbrellas from 1/6, 500 Cases from 5/6, Overcoats from 15/-, Attache Cases from 1/-, Woollen Blankets from 2/6.—W. Cullen, Agent, over Sackville Picture House; also 9a Grafton street.

SUPERIOR Boatshaped Pram, as new. Write to 13 Avondale road, Phibsborough. 26 12

SAFE—Brooks' House, complete, price £3.—E 55, this office. 13 H

POULTRY, ETC.—CONTINUED.

WANTED, twenty to thirty gallons Pure New Milk, fresh twice daily, city. Reply D 1877, this office. 11 E

WHITE Wyandotte Pullets, Barron-Cam strain, March hatched; 15/-.—Ellis, Inch, Co. Wexford. 12 D

10 Young Pullets laid 700 eggs in four winter months when having Kerswood Poultry Spice containing ground insects, packets 2½d., 7½d., 1/3, and Kerswood Meal.—Delaney, 119 Thomas street, Blanchardstown. 8 14

FURNITURE.

AT Highest Value—James Hill and Son, Bachelor's Walk, Purchase Furniture, Pianos, Antiques. T

ANTIQUE Study Table with drawers, £8; Tray-topped Table, £6; Bureau, £11; Persian Rug, £6; Old China, etc. Seen 45 Molesworth street. 13 A

CHESTERFIELD Sofa, large, £10; Antique Card Table, £5 10/-; other things; owner leaving Ireland.—4 Leinster road, West.

CHEST of Drawers, Overmantel, Pedestal Writing Table, Mahogany Chairs, Bacatelle Board, and Kitchen Furniture for immediate disposal.—20 Homefarm road, Drumcondra.

FURNITURE privately Wanted, suitable Civil Servant; spot cash paid.—E 136, this office. 13 A

HAVE you anything to dispose of? Anything? Then Write E 145, this office. 13 A

HOUSE Furniture, or Residue, Wanted at mutually arranged price.—E 142, this office. 13 A

LAWLOR Brothers will Buy or Sell your Surplus Furniture. Auctions every Thursday—35 Ormond quay. T

PURCHASER of Antique Furniture or choice, clean Modern; householder.—E 130, this office. 13 A

QUANTITY modern Furniture, good piano, useful items generally Wanted.—E 149, this office. 13 A

REALLY excellent Bedroom Suite and two smaller, Kit China Cabinet, Sideboard, Wanted.—E 151, this office. 13 A

SAVE expense to both—Will call, offer for Furniture. E 154, this office. 13 A

SIDEBOARD, Bedroom Suite, Cabinet, odds, ends Clean good Furniture Wanted.—E 140, this office. 13 A

WOULD Purchase quantity Furniture or separate pieces, Private person.—E 128, this office. 13 A

WANTED, good Furniture, suitable country mansion, Private party; cash.—E 134, this office. 13 A

WOULD Purchase your Furniture, your own valuation; answer immediately.—E 138, this office. 13 A

WANTED, to Buy Furniture, House, Two Seater Motor, Lake Boat.—E 144, this office. 13 A

MUSIC, PIANOS, ETC.

AT Highest Value—Gill's, 14 and 15 Nassau street, Purchase Pianos, Violins, 'Cellos. 24 23

BEFORE Christmas holidays will Sell beautiful Ebony German Piano.—E 151, this office. 13 A

COTTAGE Piano, almost new, splendid tone, iron frame, check action, little used; reasonable. Address "Z 2091, Piano," this office. 13 E

CAN anyone offer me nice Piano, not outrageously dear?—E 135, this office. 13 A

FOR Sale, Grand Upright iron framed Piano by Pohlmann, ebonised case, perfect condition. Seen at 73 Middle Abbey street James Allen and Son. 12 E

GRAMOPHONE—Beautiful solid Mahogany Cabinet Grand, almost new; large record cupboard, powerful silent double motor; stands 4 feet high; will Sell £12 12/-; genuine bargain.—23 Upper Mount st. 10 D

GRAMOPHONE, Master's Voice horn model, triple G spring, superior exhibition sound box, perfect order; cost £13, accept £6; seen Dublin.—Smyth, Portlick, Athlone. 12 F

GRAMOPHONE Wanted, in good condition.—Reply E 156, this office. 13 A

IRON Frame Cottage Piano, perfect order, stool, £27. 21 Lower Stephen's st.

MAGNIFICENT Underdamper Pianoforte, ebonised case, 7 octaves, Bechstein, Violoncello, 9/-. Until new premises ready, call or write, John Wakefield, Little Theatre, 40 Sackville Street.

MUSIC Box on inlaid table, about 3' 6" x 2' 3", plays 36 tunes, £12, or will Exchange for Mahogany His Master's Voice Gramophone and Records.—E 113, this office. 13 A

NAVY Taffeta, Frock, pleated, stock size, new, 29/6. Address "Z 2098, Frock," this office.

NICE toned Piano Wanted, also Sideboard, Chest Drawers, Wardrobe, other pieces.—E 141, this office. 13 A

OUTSTANDING good Piano (British or German made) Wanted.—E 145, this office. 13 A

PIANOLO Wanted, good make (German preferred); state price, condition, and where to be seen; must be cheap.—E 112, this office. 13 A

PIANO for adult beginners Wanted, without regard to appearance.—E 147, this office. 13 A

PIANO and Organ Wanted; give full particulars, price, etc.—E 153, this office. 13 A

PIANO Wanted; if in country, convenient to rail station.—E 137, this office. 13 A

READ this. Attended; indifferent to maker if good.—E 139, this office. 13 A

SELLING, Piano, Sideboard, Bookcase, Gent.'s Antique Wardrobe, Overmantel, Telephone 450, Rathmines. 13 A

UP to date Piano, 'Cello, two Violins, Viola, Concert Flute, Metronome, Wanted.—E 152, this office. 13 A

WANTED, Cottage Piano; small Grand would suit; state particulars.—D 1333, this office. 26 2

WOULD purchase Piano from conscientious person at moderate price.—E 146, this office. 13 A

WANTED, Piano for children's classroom; not really first class; reasonable.—E 143, this office. 13 A

DRESS AND COSTUME.

ABOUT Clothes—Mrs. Higgins, 1 Aston's quay; highest prices Ladies', Gents', Children's Left Off Clothes, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth; country parcels attended. T

ABOUT Clothes—Mrs. Cusack, 65 Aungier street, gives highest prices for Left Off Clothing, Furniture, etc.; distance no objection. T

ABOUT Clothes—Highest cash paid for all Left Off Clothes, Jewellery, Silver Plate, False Teeth, Pictures, China, Glass, Furniture, etc.; postcard immediate attention; distance no objection. Telephone 450, Rathmines.—Wellington House, 35 Wellington quay. T

ABOUT Clothes—Highest prices for Ladies', Gents', Children's Left Off Clothes; Furniture; distance no objection.—Mrs. White, 15 Aungier street. T

A BARGAIN—Gentleman's Dress Coat and Vest, to Sell. Sold cheap.—Almost new.—32 Fitzwilliam avenue, North Strand. 11 E

BROWN (new) Waterproof Coat, 30/-; fawn showproof, 25/-; new Mackintosh; Black Coats.—B 14, Irish Times Branch Office, Kingstown.

CLADDAGH and Connemara Depot—Blankets; Great Sale this month; sold over 500; why delay? Send ordering a sample of money refunded if more than pleased; saving 7/6 in every pair; 500 pairs of Blankets reduced to 15/-; 500 pairs, reduced to 17/6; 500 pairs, reduced to 22/6; 180 pairs, reduced to 25/-, and 250 pairs, reduced to 27/6; all double bed sizes; Grecian Quilts, 12/6 for 6/6, 14/6 for 7/6, 16/6 for 8/6.—Mrs. Hall, Dock; postage 1/6 extra.—13 Shop street, Galway.

FRENCH Dressmaking, Tailoring, Designing—Madame Clare, 26 Nassau street; Customers' Materials Made Up. Gowns Re-modelled, also Furs. 6 7

FUR Sale—Henry H. Taylor, Expert Furrier (late Switzer's), has secured spacious Premises at 75 Grafton street (first floor). Opening 1st January. During this month the entire stock of Furs will be sold under cost of production at 50 Grafton street (first floor).

FOR Sale, quantity of Gentleman's Clothing, mostly quite new.—E 92, this office. 13 A

FOR Sale, Saddle Pitch Stole, new condition; £35; Green Handknitted Coat, Cap, Gaiters, fit girl 7.—Address "Z 2086, Dress," this office. 13 A

GENTLEMAN has for Sale three Over Coat and six Suits, first class.—E 44 this office. 13 A

LADY'S Drab Whipcord Riding Coat and Breeches (astride) for Sale, £7, almost new; slight figure. Address "Z 2013, Dress," this office. 12 D

LADY will sacrifice beautiful Cover Seal Coat, large size, beaver collar, exquisite lining, cost 42 gns., one year in use, price £22. Address "Z 2057, Dress," this office. 12 F

LADY'S very good dark grey cloth (long) Riding Coat, astride, slight figure, Sale £4 10/-.—Mrs. Colgan, Ballinlough, Roscommon. 13 A

LADY wishes to Sell two Etoi Suits, fit 10-12 years, perfect, 12/- each.—Address 843, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot st. Bridge.

MOURNING—Black Suit for Sale, excellent condition, hardly worn; £2 10/-; also Morning Coat by Scott, as new, £3 10/.—Oilskin-Coat, 30/-.—D 1892, this office. 11 E

PUZZLE Competitions for Cash Prizes, to exercise pleasantly the ingenuity of readers of all ages. See Christmas Number "Weekly Irish Times," now on Sale, price 4d.

PONY Skin Coat, large size, full make, splendid condition, £16.—E 116, this office.

SENSATIONAL Value in Tweeds at the Claddagh and Connemara Depot—100 Pieces of Irish Saxonies, for gents' wear, 17/6 for 11/6 per yard; 70 Pieces Serpent Suitings, lovely designs, 24/- for 14/6; 150 Pieces of Homespuns, various patterns, 12/6 for 7/11; Heavy Indigo Blue Serges, for gents' wear, 18/6 for 13/-; best quality Navy Serges, 24/- for 14/-; Irish Costume Serges, 4/6, 6/6, 7/6, and 10/6; postage on suit lengths 1/6 extra; order patterns at once.—13 Shop street, Galway.

WANTED, Safety Habit, complete, good condition; also Boots, size 5. Address "Z 2035, Dress," this office. 12 E

2 CONEY Beaver Coat for Sale, perfect condition; cost £16 15/-, Sell £10 10/-, or offer.—D 1991, this office. 12 F

HORSES, HARNESS, ETC.

COMPLETE Set new Gig Harness, nickel silver mounted, £12 5/-.—T. Smith and Son, 93 Marlborough street T

WANTED, "Mayhew" or "Champion Willon" Lady's Saddle. Address "Z 2052, Saddle," this office. 12 D

VEHICLES.

RUBBER Tyres, all sizes, fitted at short notice.—The City Wheel Works, Ltd., Great Brunswick street, Dublin.

CATTLE, LIVE STOCK.

COW for Sale, handsome Kerry, newly calved on second calf; large and rich milker, correct in every way; an extra good cow.—Gleasgraff Farm, Kinnegad. Apply to Steward. 13 A

FOR Sale, two pure bred Aberdeen Angus Heifers, carrying first calves, pedigree registered in Herd Book. For particulars apply to Robert Farlow, Bracker, Lisbellaw.

PIG breeder says pigs fatten quicker on Kerswood Pig Powders. Twelve 1/-, from Hayes, Conyngham and Robinson, Ltd., 12 Grafton street, Dublin, and Branches.

POULTRY, CAGE BIRDS, DAIRY.

AFRICAN Grey Parrots, Green Amazons, talking; Canaries, Singers; Linnet, Bullfinch, Budgerigars, Finch Nests, Trap Cages.—Keegan, Ormond quay. 16 19

A. B. Turkeys (Abbot's), Department ringed, A, Corkerels, 20, 25 lbs. 40/-, 50/-; Hens 28-, 32/-, Gilmore, Kilquade, Greystones. 8 8

A. B. Turkeys, stamped, stock or table birds (Abbott's), A Cockerels 35/- to 40/-, Hens 30/-.—75 Sandymount road. 11 E

ACTUAL test proves winter egg production is nearly doubled by Kerswood Poultry Spice, packets 7½d., 1/3, Kerswood Meal 3lbs. 11d.—Hayes, Conyngham and Robinson, Ltd., 12 Grafton street, Dublin, and Branches.

AMERICAN Bronze Turkeys for Sale, bred from cock exhibited from Dublin Show (Cup) and Hen by challenge cup winner; Cockerels 50/- to 60/-; Pullets 30/- to 40/-; beautiful birds, should make winners. Address "Z 2097, Turkeys," this office. 13 A

ANCONAS, Leghorns, Pullets, for Sale, all laying.—Bear 46 Upper Mount street.

BLUE Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons, Partridge Wyandottes, Cockerels, Pullets, cheap; hundred prizes and cups.—Grant, Pegsboro', Tipperary. 12 F

BARLEY Meal, finely ground, 8/- per cwt., 17/- per 2 cwt., carriage included, f.o.r.; cash with order.—Jessop, Maryborough.

BLACK Leghorn Cock (Hunter's) and few good Hens for Sale, cause laying, cheap.—Ashfield, Stillorgan road, Donnybrook.

COCKERELS, Barred Rock, R.I.R., Light Sussex, Rhubarb Plants, Soakale, etc.—Drummond's, Dawson street. 17 5

ALL Fruit Growers should Spray their Trees with Cooper's VL Fluid. Procurable from Drummond's, Dawson street. 17 5

BALED Hay, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Crop; also Baled Straw for Sale in quantity. Table Potatoes for Sale in half Cwt. bags, best quality, at 5/6 per cwt., delivered in the City and suburbs of Dublin. Apply J. W. Wardell, Celbridge.

COLOSSAL Bargains in Bulbs—Immense Hyacinths for pots or glasses, per dozen, 5/-; gorgeous Garden Tulips in distinct sorts, per 100, 9/6; Mixed Daffodils, in splendid variety, named, per 100 7/6; Assortments, our selection, 5/-, 10/-, 15/- and upwards; satisfaction guaranteed; carriage paid for cash.—Wm. Power & Co., Waterford.

CLEAN your Fruit Trees with Cooper's Winter (VL) Wash. Drummond's, Dawson street. 17 5

FOR Sale, Strawberry Runners, very strong, good kinds.—Landsdowne, Dundrum, Dublin. 13 A

FOR Sale, Cut Flowers, beautiful Chrysanthemums, also Holly, Ivy for Christmas decorations; delivered Dublin City. Apply Landscape, Dundrum, Dublin. 13 A

FLOWERING and Evergreen Shrubs, Climbing and Hedging Plants, choice varieties; catalogues free.—Ramsay, Ballsbridge. 11 X

FRUIT Trees, Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, healthy Fruiting Trees; leading varieties; catalogues free.—Ramsay, Ballsbridge. 11 X

GOOSEBERRIES, all colours, strong fruiting Trees, 18/- dozen; smaller, 12/-, 9/-, packing 1/-.—Ramsay, Ballsbridge. 11 X

HELEBORE Christmas Roses; Giant White, 9/- dozen; Rose, 6/-; single blooms for potage; roots ready January.—Grouse Lodge, Monte 12 F

LILY of the Valley, 100 crowns by post 5/-; 50 3/-.—Lewis, Attended; 13 A

POTTING Mould, finest quality, specially prepared, 2/- bushel, 2 bushels 3/6, delivered.—Ramsay, Ballsbridge. 13 A

POTATO Sprouting Boxes.—List from Geo. Ferry and Co., Camden Row, Dublin. 6 X

ROSES, choicest varieties, Bush, Standard, Climbing, and Rambling varieties; lowest prices.—Ramsay, Ballsbridge. 11 X

RASPBERRY Canes for Sale, 5/- dozen, free.—Corcoodeen, Rathfarnham, Dublin, Dorothy. 12

SALE, Flower Pots, Herbaceous and Greenhouse Plants, shubarb Stools; splendid flavoured Bottled Fruit, Marmalade, Jams; variety of Books. Mogan's Meeanee, Terenure. 12 F

SEAKALE—Plant now for early cutting; strong forcing, 3/- dozen, postage 9d., 50, 2/-; 100, packing 1/-; with cultural instructions.—Ramsay, Ballsbridge. 11 X

STOCKS, East Lothian and Brampton, plant now for spring flowering; magnificent strain, strong plants, 2s 3/-, 50 5/6, 100 10/6, free.—Ramsay, Ballsbridge.

THIS is a good time to plant well grown Fruit Trees! List free from Manazer, Lissadell, Sligo. T

WALLFLOWERS, strong plants, choicest perfumed varieties, separate colours, 25 1/6, 2/6; 50 2/6, 4/-; 100 4/-, 7/6, post free.—Ramsay, Ballsbridge. 11 X

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